

Maclean's

**JAPAN
AFTER
HIROHITO**

Making 'Democracy'

A large, close-up portrait of Patrick Watson, an older man with light hair, wearing a dark sweater over a white collared shirt. He is gesturing with his right hand, palm facing forward, as if speaking or explaining something. The background is a soft, out-of-focus grey.

**Behind The
Scenes At
Canada's Most
Ambitious
TV Series**

**Patrick Watson's
Crowning
Achievement**



This Chrysler is powered by the most remarkable engine you ever laid your eyes on.

A fair indication of the potency of this engine lies in the fact that only one other car maker shares in its technology: Porsche.

Imagine, a 4 cylinder engine, silky, with the feel of a V-8.

Well, you're almost looking at one. What you can't quite see is Chrysler's 2.5 litre multi-point EFI turbo, with two balance shafts

its power, slickness and torque make the word acceleration seem inadequate.

That's just a sample of where engine technology at Chrysler is going.


Recently, after evaluating 4 cylinder engines from virtually all the world's top auto makers, China selected ours to move their industry forward.

In 1989 we'll also be launching the highly respected 5.9 litre Cummins turbo diesel for our full size pickups.

And by 1990, we'll have some 700,000 4 cylinder engines on the road.

What we're headed for is the day when owning a Chrysler engine will be an often used boast.

In fact, even as you read, there are those who are thinking that they should be building engines of the calibre of Chrysler's. The tough part will be catching us.

CHRYSLER CANADA 
Changing the landscape



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An Eloquent Guide

Canadians have often served as peacekeepers on the world's diplomatic stage. And it seems only fitting that a Canadian broadcaster has initiated one of the most sweeping examinations of social equality in the history of television: Patrick Watson's 10-part series *The Struggle For Democracy*, made with the assistance of the CBC and Britain's Central Independent Television, explores the desire for freedom in 30 countries. A trinitage of ideas, the program's kaleidoscopic excursion shows that there is far more to democracy than meets the eye.

Watson is an eloquent tour guide. Ever since the 1990s, when he seduced TV viewers with his engaging interview style on the CBC's controversial current-affairs magazine show *This Hour Has Seven Days*, Watson has proved to be one of Canadian television's most graceful communicators. And his sense of style has also rubbed off on the Americans—on New Year's Eve, he again hosted the annual *Live From Lincoln Centre* concert on the American PBS network, a ritual that began in 1983. Said Senior Writer Brian D. Johnson, who reported and wrote this week's cover package: "Watson showed up at the gala launch party in Ottawa for *The Struggle for Democracy* wearing a tuxedo with running shoes. As a national statement, it seemed to sum up his talent as a television personality—his ability to combine intellectual elegance with the common touch."



Watson and Johnson: The star went to the gala launch in a tuxedo and running shoes

Kim Wylie

McGraw-Hill

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OPENING NOTES

Barbara Bush as trendsetter, Mikhail Gorbachev plans more changes, and Robertson Davies goes to the movies

EXPECTING A FITTING START

During her husband's eight-year tenure as president, Nancy Reagan hosted more than 300 White House banquets, receptions and state dinners. And through it all, Reagan unhesitatingly cultivated a reputation as her country's first lady of fashion. But, on Jan. 30, Barbara Bush will become the nation's first lady. Already Washington is abuzz with speculation about one of the best-kept secrets of the incoming administration: what Barbara Bush will wear as inauguration evening. Her spokesperson, Sandra Haley, confirmed last week that Bush has looked at outfits by New York City designers



Barbara Bush, picking a dress

Adèle Stepien, Bill Blass and Macintosh. Arnold Scalet. And because official inaugural festivities last four days, fashion experts say that Bush will have a chance to wear the outfit of several designers. But most experts agree that the official inaugural gown will be all-ther real, black or white, and that the fabric will be silk or velvet—all Bush favorites. At the same time, insiders are predicting that Bush will avoid emulating Nancy Reagan's choice of a heavily beaded creation for her husband's inauguration in 1969. The bare-shouldered gown, by American designer Adèle, was so weighted down with beads that the Smithsonian Institute—which displays past inaugural dresses—had to ask for donations in 1966 to pay for restoration of the sipping outfit. Barbara Bush will carry a lighter burden.

The makings of a shakeup

The KGB—the Soviet secret police—has been awarded a reputation as an institution in 1984. But according to government officials in Washington, plans for Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to announce a complete overhaul of the agency last month were interrupted by his emergency return to the Soviet Union after the earthquake Dec. 7 earthquake in Armenia. Still, the Americans say they expect that before the spring, Gorbachev will officially outline his intention to take away all the KGB's domestic security operations, including the role of watching of political opponents, and to give them to the police ministry. "The effect," said one state department official, "is to put these internal security troops under first civilian command." According to another official, the result would be to "enhance the rule of law" in the U.S.S.R. But, in theory at least,

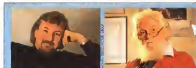


Gorbachev: a complete overhaul of the KGB

the change would mean an end to the first of secret police image of the KGB—viewed as its polished image of operations outside the Soviet Union continue to produce important for the importance of Western media.

A COUNTRY WITH CLASS

Canadians who think of their country as a boring place to live should think again. According to the magazine International Living, Canada is one of the world's three most cultured countries—tied with France and Britain. In making its decision, a four-member editorial team at the *International Living* magazine looked at such factors as the number of festivals and cinema houses in 100 countries. Afghanistan and Mississippi placed near the bottom of the list. But then, both of those countries were occupied with other things for much of 1988.



Butler: Davies: a movie that is waiting—and waiting—to be made

LONG ROAD TO THE SILVER SCREEN

Getting Canadian author Robertson Davies's movies going now. *Pyth* has, as the big screen has provided a second of its own. In 1978, Hollywood director Nicholas Meyer bought the movie rights to the bestselling 1970 novel, the first volume of Davies's Deptford Trilogy. For the next decade, he tried without success to sell his screenplay of the work to several producers. Then, in 1985, Canadian screenwriter Rick Butler asked Meyer to let him write a new script.

When Butler presented his script nine months later, Meyer said that he did not like a "Bridget Jones" script. "The script that he did during our meeting was to close the office door," eventually, Butler raised the money to buy the movie rights from Meyer—for \$300,000. Toronto-based Complex-Optics Corp. has agreed to finance production, but details are not yet final. Clearly, the odds against screen versions of *Deptford* in this century are considerable.



Achille Lauro creating uncertainty

Trying to stop terror

After terrorists hijacked Kuwait Airways Flight 621 on its way to Pakistan on Dec. 4, 1984, the U.S. state department offered a \$200,000 reward for information leading to the arrest of the men who had organized the attack. Since then, department officials have offered rewards totaling to five other terrorist acts around U.S. targets—including the Oct. 7 1985, hijacking of the Achille Lauro off the coast of Egypt. But by late last year, no one had come forward with information as any of the incidents. Frustrated, state department officials decided to try a new tack—offering a \$600,000 reward for information about terrorist acts still in the planning stages. According to department spokesman Philip Daley, the new scheme would "discourage terrorist activities and to create uncertainty among terrorists, and increase distrust among their ranks." Daley added that the United States will distribute grants "wanted" posters to its embassies and consulates around the world offering the new reward for information that sets in the planning stages of terrorist acts. But only two hours after Daley announced the program on Dec. 31, terror struck again, when a bomb destroyed Pan Am Flight 103 over the skies of Scotland—killing 270.

An animated response

Drawings for animated films produced more than 40 years ago by the National Film Board of Canada are becoming collector's items in the land where Walt Disney and his staff perfected the art of the movie cartoon. According to Mike Glad, an expert on animation history in Fresno, Calif., many Canadian works are among "the major breakthroughs" in the field of animation work. Glad includes the work of Norman McLaren and Kubrick-Gordon's *Freddie Back*—who was Oscar for 1967's *Crumb* and 1968's *The Man Who Planted Trees*—among the world's finest animation. Next, Mickey Mouse?

THE QUALITIES OF LIFE

Many Torontonians strongly praise their city as Canada's answer to many problems. Residents of Vancouver boast of their city's unparalleled scenery. But the factors for overall quality of life among 10 selected cities, according to a recent study at Ontario's University of Guelph, belong to Calgary. *Calgary* is a picturesque town in a scenic area, has ranked the nation's finest based on such factors as climate, air pollution and crime rates. Overall, *Calgary* ranked, West beats East—with Vancouver, Edmonton and Winnipeg falling into place behind Calgary. Five Ontario cities came next, with St. Catharines in 10th place, followed by Toronto, London, Ottawa and Hamilton. Halifax took last place. Go West young man—but stop in Calgary.

CASHING IN ON GLASNOST

As president of Seabrook Group Corp., a trading company based in Toronto, Ron Watson, 40, is a busy man. He has been in the business of buying and selling Soviet goods for years. He is now looking for new opportunities to buy and sell Soviet goods. He is looking for new opportunities to buy and sell Soviet goods. He is looking for new opportunities to buy and sell Soviet goods.



Watson: getting inside information

with a number of Russian organizations to develop business in Moscow. But Watson is not only in the business of buying and selling Soviet goods, he is also in the business of buying and selling Soviet goods. He is looking for new opportunities to buy and sell Soviet goods. He is looking for new opportunities to buy and sell Soviet goods.

They've come a long way, Maggie

BY BARBARA AMIEL

I was 11 years ago, almost to the day, that Margaret's sent me to England to write a story on the British disease. The expected class greeted me when I arrived a delivery strike had prevented any letters from getting into the shops, the printers' unions had blocked the newspapers, half of London's tube and bus system was at a standstill. It resembled not a lot of the London childhoods after the war when the power cuts had at all budding around candles and listening to crystal radios.

In 1997, you couldn't get around London for foreign journalists staring at pocket lenses and scribbling notes about the latest "political action." There was a substantial industry going the other way, as well. John O'Sullivan, now editor of the U.S. biweekly magazine *National Review*, was working for Britain's *Daily Telegraph* newspaper at the time. He was travelling across America and was sponsored by the U.S. Industrial Council Against Communism. Its purpose, like suppose, was to warn the American middle classes of the evils of militant socialism. "Ah, yes," he remembers nostalgically. "The British disease, soap crates, tea, curtains. I just got speech once a night. I miss that time in a way. There was always something to write about."

The lady has done it, of course. The nation is transformed and we all security about as Britain being as open as possible as possible under the watchful eye of Margaret Thatcher and her "leading power," in one column in *The Guardian* today she described the awe-inspiring spectacle of the prime minister in full flight.

It is ironic, of course. Thatcher may conduct the foreign and domestic policy of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, but as a woman she cannot get a membership in a single one of the Tory establishment clubs. The splendid dining rooms of Woburn, Gooden, Bletchley or Turf are not available to accept her as a guest. If anything demonstrates how deeply below the post-war elite those great so-called houses

Thatcher has done what Marxism could never achieve: made the upper classes irrelevant without bloodshed

rights crumbled to get out membership as private clubs, it is the achievement of Margaret Thatcher. She has done what Marxism could never achieve: made the upper classes irrelevant to power without bloodshed or legislative coercion.

At the same time, it is said that Thatcher is not comfortable with the heavy question of a woman's place. From a purely ideological point of view her stance is inconsistent: the most important role a woman can play in society, according to Thatcherism, is to raise a family and create a house. Thatcher has an almost mystical belief, possibly correct, in the ability of a woman to resist and subvert violence in the home. She has fought very hard to expand the power of parents, allowing them, for example, to participate in the running of schools in a very direct fashion. Under the new Education Reform Act, parents will be able to raise as whether or not they wish their school to continue under the auspices of local government or whether they would prefer to have it become an independent school funded directly by central government. This is an attempt to give parents a course of action when they are dissatisfied with standards, curriculum or the sort of values

that the schools are teaching their children. All the same, Thatcher cannot be to herself about the experience her own work has always played in her life. The daughter of a Midlands printer who was active in local politics, Margaret Hilda Roberts was 28 years old and a qualified research chemist when she married Denis Thatcher. But her marriage was not allowed to get in the way of her political ambitions. In the first year, she was long striding her life as a qualified barrister as well as a chemist, a profession that she thought would aid her parliamentary career.

When with enviable efficiency she managed to have twins a year and a half after her marriage, she put her name down for the first few examinations from her hospital bed. Her children were raised by a nanny and then sent to boarding schools. They were six years old when Thatcher was a seat in Parliament in 1959, and she has been the MP for the north London suburb of Finchley ever since. Thatcher may preach the privacy of the mother in raising children, but I doubt whether there is a woman in the Western world who illustrates the superwoman myth better.

In the end, of course, the personal life of Margaret Thatcher proves absolutely nothing about the rightness or wrongness of her general theories about the role of women in society. But she based policy on her own personal experience, she would be advocating full-time jobs for all. If her own experience in the upbringing of children were to be standardized, one could only conclude that to bring up two children drop-free and state schools will for the British ideal of pushing kids off and keeping them away and not heard.

But, a decade after Thatcher began her cure of the British disease, one thing is clear. What she has done, accordingly, is complete the transformation of Great Britain as a nation complete very much more than Queen Victoria might have contemplated. Given, finally, it and Mrs. Thatcher stand together, the two formidable forces of the land. After a terrible train crash took place last month, in which 34 people died when three passenger trains piled together in north London, the prime minister went down to the twisted railway lines to examine the wreckage, then talked to some of the survivors in the hospital.

When one of the British newspapers ran a headline noting that Thatcher and the Duchess of York had both visited the airport, it was only class society by parties. It was duly pointed out by various commentators that the protocol dictated that the Queen should always be mentioned ahead of the prime minister when she was symbolizing the national concern over a tragedy. However, they reasoned, perhaps when it was a power symbol of the Royal Family, Britain's second person might be mentioned first.

It may be America that coined the slogan "live in a long way baby," but, by that logic, Thatcher, crooked, liberated women in North America don't need to be as much about as Britain's daughter of boarding posts.

Sentenced.

He committed no crime.



No jury tried him. No court convicted him. But this little boy has been condemned nonetheless — to a life sentence of poverty, fruitless labour, and ultimate hopelessness. He is a child of the developing world — a world where the laws of survival are harsh. Impure water, unhealthy food and housing, no education, doctors or jobs — these are what convict small children to hopelessness, pain, and even to death.

It isn't fair. But there is nothing that the children or their hardworking parents can do — alone. They need support — from someone like you. Your sponsorship through Foster Parents Plan can help them escape the prison of poverty, through programs of self-help in the areas of education, health, income generation, and development. Please — set one small child free? Complete the coupon below, today.

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discrete on his inexperience on constitutional issues. "Gerry has a lot of learning to do on the historical context of the issue," said one friend. "He is not used to being at the global picture—there is almost an unwillingness about him." Indeed, Filmon is reluctant to articulate his own constitutional views, writing only that "the going over power to the provinces, Meach Lake is a step in the right direction." And although he costumed himself as "discovering a Supreme Court ruling," he refused to criticize the governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta, which in 1989 passed new laws to replace what he said, according to a Supreme Court ruling, would have required them to transfer their laws into French.

The premier may also be handicapped by the absence of trusted advisors schooled in the often-turbulent world of Canadian constitutional politics. "There is not a set of advisors who are experienced in federal-provincial affairs, nor is Gary surrounded with a lesser tier of say-gent consequences," said one Manitoba Tory. And Filmon's strongest links with federal Tories are to party apparitions—such as Hugh Segar—rather than policy advisors. Since Manitoba Tories said that the premier's poor personal relationship with National Health Minister Jake Rupp, the senior Manitoba minister in the Mulroney cabinet, may also contribute to his dismissal from the federal party, Filmon, who became the provincial Tory leader in 1983, spent much of his time in opposition fighting off internal challenges to his leadership and, according to some of his friends, is still angry over

speculation a year ago that Rupp wanted his job.

For his part, Filmon downplays suggestions that in talking on Meach Lake and signing Mulroney he risks financial retaliation from the federal government, the source of dis-



Carstairs suddenly disavowed of her major stance

tonary revenue development funds that are essential to the province's financial health. But Filmon: "The Prime Minister has no obligation to trust me unless Manitobans fully can not warrant." In fact, some Filmon advisors say that it might be to Filmon's political advantage

to be perceived as challenging Mulroney. The premier, logging into Ottawa's endorsement in Manitoba over each issue as the awarding in October, 1988, of the CF-18 fighter-plane maintenance contract to a Montreal firm rather than Winnipeg's Bombardier Aerospace Ltd. (22 Manitoba's 14 federal ridings, the elected Liberals at the November election) said Winnipeg-based pollster Angus Reid: "The strong sentiment Meach Lake should help Filmon deliver the cry that he is a winner."

Clearly, Filmon's sudden toughness on Meach Lake has left Manitoba Tories more bullish about their prospects for a majority. Said Julius Lessner, a Winnipeg accountant and one of Filmon's advisors: "Gerry has taken away 80 per cent of Carstairs' agenda. Now we will see what she has left." But Filmon's dilemma in moving out of an anti-Meach Lake position is that he may have to demonstrate to Manitobans that he has strong connections from Mulroney before he can support the second option in the future. But political scientist William Needles of the University of Manitoba: "In the long run, Filmon's Meach Lake position may be an unenviable predicament. Without a well-defined constitutional position of his own, he is going to have to get amendments to the deal or some concession from Mulroney and that will not be easy." When Filmon meets with the other five ministers at an informal session in Ottawa, expected to be called within the next few months, he will get a head-on view of just how difficult that will be.

BRUCE WALLACE with DOWD SMYTH in Winnipeg

Opening with a bang

An eventful first week in the free trade era

The products sound innocuous enough. But woolfens and plywood may, in fact, provide the first test of just how well the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement will serve Canadian interests. Last week, just days after the rps went into effect on Jan. 1, Ottawa announced that it would seek settlement of two bilateral trade disagreements—over the quality of U.S. plywood and the definition of wool for tariff purposes—through the accord's dispute-resolution mechanism. Declared John McInerney, minister of state for international trade: "If we solve the problems through that process, it will show that the agreement is working."

The government faced other trade difficulties as well. American participants delayed the customs department to begin an investigation of possible Canadian pork subsidies. The outcome could eventually lead to a tariff on Canadian pork exports to the United States. At a luncheon crossing near Buffalo, N.Y., U.S. customs officials said that they would begin classifying certain types of Canadian blended sugar—agreed upon with other products, most commonly sold, coloring—as pure sugar. Because Canadian sugar producers have always filed the quota that the United States imposes on pure sugar imports, that action would hurt them. In Canada, meanwhile, federal officials clashed with Ontario over the province's claim to American wine, which under the pact have to be eliminated by 1990. And federal officials also argued with the provinces over what Canadian experts should be used to solve Ottawa-Canada-U.S. trade disputes—and federal complaints from American officials over how much those arbitrators should be paid.

Under the dispute-resolution terms of the FTA, these experts would be called to help on as many as 100 cases up to two Canadians, one American and a fifth member acceptable to both sides. The panel will be convened to settle bilateral trade problems. Canada's and Ottawa's members, named paying the province \$400 a year for their services. But, last week, U.S. officials insisted on a maximum of 3375 (U.S.)—about \$450—wage the rate that U.S. judges earn for working on similar panels. In the end, the Americans prevailed. Canadian officials accept of the U.S. panel.

Both Canada and the United States have to name two members of panels—one to consult exclusively on disputes over merchandise to control subsidies and low-cost imports, the second to deal with most other disputes arising from the FTA. On Dec. 28, after reports of a disagreement over salaries



for the panels, Ottawa's first trade negotiator, Simon Newman, caused among making political appointments to the panels. He added: "It must not become a political thing and it won't." The panels should not be a means of providing people with problems. With Canada's decision to seek a resolution of the plywood and wool disputes, some problems may find themselves being solved as early as March. Under the FTA, the two countries now have 30 days to resolve the problems through negotiations and, if they fail, another 30 days to deal with them through the newly established Canada-U.S. Trade Commission, made up of top trade officials of both countries. If those efforts are unsuccessful, a panel will be convened to deal with the dispute.

Both disputes involve technical standards. For two decades, Canadian officials refused to approve U.S. plywood for use in Canada on the grounds that it was weakened by knots, closely spaced knots Washington requested by putting a 20-per-cent tariff on imported Canadian plywood. In the case of wool, the two countries differ over how to measure the amount of wool in garments for tariff purposes. That several international trade committees and that both disputes should be relatively easy to settle. Said one Canadian: "The Tories wanted to start with a new subcommittee in the early stages. That way they can say, 'See, the system is working!'"

Indeed, the federal government is still facing critics of the deal in the House of Commons. Ontario Premier David Peterson suddenly declared that he would refuse to comply with the FTA's provisions to eliminate Ontario's protective grain stockpile as U.S. wheat. But he later said, "We are looking for ways to make some modifications." In return, the province would, he is asking for federal compensation for Ontario's wine and grape industries, which are expected to suffer under the FTA. Meanwhile, U.S. officials are expected to challenge Ontario's regulations with its own set of rules, including levelling an Ohio challenge to Ontario's beef. A chief test of free trade will be the new era of free trade.

second list, some observers expressed concern that these appointments might be overly political. Senator Robert Reid Mulroney's first, Peter Lougheed, former Conservative premier of Alberta, and former socialist general James Killebra, who was defeated in the Nov. 21 election, were on the list. Said an Ottawa-based trade economist: "Trade disputes are highly technical, and these men would find the going very tough." And Canada's first trade negotiator Simon Newman caused among making political appointments to the panels. He added: "It must not become a political thing and it won't." The panels should not be a means of providing people with problems.

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THERRESA TREBESCO and MARC CLARIS in Ottawa with IRLAY MACKENZIE on Toronto

OUT OF THE WILDERNESS

The advice from a longtime friend and senior political confidant was blunt. "Go for power," James Goffin told Manitoba Liberal leader Filmon. Carstairs in the days following the provincial election last April 26. The Leader, Gary Filmon had just won a minority victory, and Goffin, a longtime personal secretary to former prime minister Pierre Trudeau, urged the Liberal leader—who had led his party from one setback to the other in the wilderness—to make a deal with the opposition. "I don't know how to say it," Goffin laughed at James' eagerness and told him that carstairs had to learn to deal with any way around the legislature, let alone worry about how to become cabinet members." Carstairs recalled last week that not Filmon has wilderness support for the Meach Lake accord, nor

training his most potent political assets, and Carstairs may wonder if Goffin was right after all.

Still, a week gone for power would have clashed with Carstairs' carefully developed image as a leader who practices politics without cynicism. "Sharon's appeal is that she appears to be sincere and open," said Maria Kaulman, president of the Manitoba Liberal party—which also acts as the premier's Liberal representative. "The last asset a leader should not give up." But recently, some of Carstairs' tactics have tarnished that image—notably her decision to accept controversial night-time talks with Gilles Bouchard into the Liberal caucus when he abandoned the Tories and announced the Liberals' new role in the legislature. He is 25. "I know it has been a shock in my area," Carstairs acknowledged last week. "But I welcomed Gilles solely because he opposed Meach Lake."

Carstairs clearly recognizes that Filmon's last-minute turnaround on Meach Lake will force the Liberals to break their attacks on

the minority Tory government. "We need new policies and issues of our own," he said, citing concern for the clearly as a possible policy issue.

But potentially the most explosive problem for Manitoba Liberals is the rivalry and barely acknowledged hostility between Carstairs and Lloyd Axworthy, the powerful federal Minister of Health. Recently, he invited Axworthy to his second choice, Leavelle/Ontario, as the anti-protectionist acts to replace federal leader John Turner. Said Kaulman: "Both Sharon and Lloyd are determined politicians who are accustomed to doing everything by themselves. Our job is to make sure that several calls do not become a disaster." Having led Manitoba's Liberals out of the political wilderness, Carstairs now faces a daunting challenge: ensuring that Filmon's new stand against Meach Lake does not result in a Tory majority in the next provincial election.

B.W.



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A domestic squabble

St-Pierre protests against its masters

I looked anxiously like the beginning of another battle in the long-running France-Canada cod wars. But the domestic cause with a twist. More than 50 fishermen and other residents of the French-ruled island of St-Pierre, and 16 miles off Newfoundland's south coast, held a two-day sit-in at their own fisheries department offices. The reason: concern that French towlers would further deplete stocks of codfish at their waters. Contrary to an agreement that the fishermen believe they had reached with Paris, a French fishing company had reportedly sent out not one but two huge trawler towlers to waters claimed by both France and Canada. But what

between the two nations. And in February, 1987, the 6,500 people of St-Pierre-Miquelon—like whose fishing is the primary industry—started the fray, calling on France to respect cod-fishing quotas set by Canada.

Canadian fisheries officials claim that the French regularly overfish in the disputed waters. Last year, they say, French trawlers caught between 12,000 and 18,000 tons of cod in the zone—well over Ottawa's quota of 6,400 tons. In 1987, the fishermen were nervous about French overfishing resulted in an outright act of defiance against the mother country. After the French trawler *Gauche Hermine* had unloaded just a quarter of one of its catches



St-Pierre ports concern over depleted cod stocks set French against French

was thrown away, the manager locked the building's doors. The ship was forced to return to France in shame.

Since November, Jacques Lévesque, the Uruguayan president of the Inter-American Development Bank, has been meeting representatives of France and Canada in an effort to settle the disagreement over fishing quotas. These negotiations are expected to be completed by the end of this month. If successful, the two parties will make an attempt to settle the boundary dispute. But now France faces growing problems on a second front. Last week, some St-Pierre residents said that they may withdraw French fishing ships. It was clear that Paris has two fishing agreements to work out—one with Ottawa and another with down state claims in North America.

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CANADA

Calgary power play

The Czechoslovak hockey star who stayed behind

The dream of a lucrative National Hockey League contract was once the province of young North Americans—just no longer. On Jan. 2, hours after his team won the bronze medal, 22-year-old Jaroslav Nedved, the Czechoslovak star in Calgary, Czechoslovakia's Peter Nedved, the top scorer of the event, shared political asylum at a local radio station. "I want to remain. I ask that you not be disappointed in me," the 17-year-old star once

parents expressed dismay over the teenager's actions. From his home in Liberec, 60 km northeast of Prague, Jaroslav Nedved aimed an impassioned plea for his son to return home. And Czechoslovak officials in Ottawa urged Nedved to reconsider his wish to stay in Canada. "Nedved breached his obligations to his team," said Karol Zambel, counselor at the Czechoslovakian Embassy. "Certainly his team supporters are not happy. And we think his parents should have a say. He is a minor."



Nedved married parents versus the big-league dream

to tell his disheartened father, Jaroslav, a hockey coach in Czechoslovakia, in a statement relayed by the Calgary Herald. The 22-foot, two-way, 165-lb. Nedved remained sheltered by members of Calgary's expatriate Czechoslovakian community who had secured in his defection. But his power play touched off an international tangle because his parents and the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Ottawa oppose and Canadian immigration officials and talent-hungry North American hockey teams on the other.

Nedved is not eligible to play for the NHL until he turns 18 on December 30. But, last week, no fewer than nine of the 14 teams in the junior Western Hockey League—which can take players aged 16 to 20 and regularly supply players to the NHL—said that they wanted to sign Nedved. At the same time, though, Canadian officials and Nedved's

Under Czechoslovakian law, Nedved's parents have control over their son until he turns 18. Indeed, Czechoslovak officials and his work that they may fly Nedved's father and mother, Svojsa, to Calgary to talk to their son and convince him to return to Czechoslovakia. They also asked Canadian immigration officials to consider Nedved's case carefully. But Canada's immigration laws make no distinction for age in defection cases, and in Calgary local immigration manager Will Lundquist said that Nedved's status would not be decided until he was interviewed again this week. "We won't force him to talk to his parents," Lundquist said. "We can only advise. He would have to decide for himself."

At the beginning of this year's hockey season, there were 10 Czechoslovakian players in the NHL—including

the Calgary Flames' impressive rookie, Jiri Bystek. Nedved attracted attention made a smaller showing in the amateur tournament—he had 56 goals and seven assists in seven games—but he still may not be ready for the demanding level of play in the NHL. "He showed a lot of potential," said Cliff Fletcher, general manager of the Calgary Flames. "He has all the skills—passing, shooting and creativity out there on the ice. He is a fine young hockey player—but he still has a ways to go." And, at week's end, it remained to be seen where Nedved would further develop his skills. The young Czechoslovakian hockey player faced a difficult choice: whether to leave to pressure from his country and family and return home—or pursue the big-league, North American dream.

JOHN BUFFEY in Calgary



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GUNNING FOR GADHAFI

THE U.S. SHOOTS DOWN TWO LIBYAN JETS AND CLAIMS THAT TRIPOLI WILL SOON MAKE CHEMICAL WEAPONS

President Ronald Reagan, a more forthright foe than reticent, seemed determined last week to risk his eight-year presidency with a bang. On the fourth hour since his took office in January, 1981, he told war against Libyan leader Muammar Gadhafi: fired into open conflict. U.S. jets, in a series of a 1981 accident, shot down two Libyan fighters over the Mediterranean. American officials quickly claimed that their pilots fired in self-defense and denied that the accident was linked to earlier U.S. threats to destroy a Libyan factory that Washington alleges was built to mass-produce chemical weapons. In view of Reagan's long-standing feud with Gadhafi, Washington's claims on both counts were received with skepticism—first by some of America's allies. But Canada was not among the skeptics. After receiving permission for two days, Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark and last Friday that Ottawa accepted the U.S. position, both in the downing of the Libyan jets and on Libya's chemical-weapons capability.

The U.S.-Libyan shootout occurred just days before the start of an international conference on the entire issue of chemical weapons. The foreign ministers of 140 countries began talks in Paris on Jan. 7 to discuss ways of enforcing an increasingly ignored 1925 Geneva Protocol that banned the use of mustard and nerve gases—weapons that, according to Washington, Libya will soon be able to make. Speculation that the United States was planning military action to destroy the suspect Libyan plant

was fueled by Reagan's refusal last month to rule out the use of force, and the deployment of a fresh U.S. naval battle group to the Mediterranean. It was also heightened by U.S. anger over the Dec. 21 bombing of Pan American World Airways Flight 103, in which a Palestinian terrorist group known to be supported by Gadhafi is a prime suspect. And while most observers clearly doubted that Washington would strike until after the five-day Paris conference was over, if at all, tension in the region remained high.

Meanwhile, the 15-nation Western European group in New York City to consider Libya's compliance with the midweek shootdown. The Soviet government, viewing its "independence" as the U.S. action, instructed its delegate to support Libya's position and seemed likely to bank a resolution condemning the United States. Other Communist and nonaligned countries were expected to follow suit. The Council is almost equally divided between Western nations on the one hand, and those of the Communist and nonaligned groups on the other. As a result, Canada—in the first week of

The aircraft carrier Kennedy (above) Gadhafi's warning that Libya would 'meet challenge with challenge'



its twelfth term as a superpower, could mediate—instead likely to play a pivotal role in the debate. A Canadian "no" vote would be of considerable symbolic importance to Washington, which would clearly prefer to prevail by a majority vote rather than by using its veto as a permanent obstacle of the council.

Last week's heated encounter pitted two Soviet-built Libyan MIG-23 fighters against two U.S. navy F-14 "Tomcat" fighters, flying over for the second summer John F. Kennedy over international waters some 600 miles northwest of the suspect chemical factory. After the two Libyan planes had been destroyed by the U.S. air-to-air missiles, Libya's deputy representative to the UN, Ali Saneh Montasser, stated that their jets fell victim to a premeditated attack while on an unarmed reconnaissance mission. But U.S. Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci maintained that the F-14s speeded into response to the "clear hostile intent" of the Libyans—and after taking evasive action five times to avoid a confrontation.

In an attempt to buttress its case, the Pentagon released a dramatic videotape of the aircraft, taken from its automatic cameras on one of the U.S. jets. A print made from the tape showed what a Pentagon spokesman said were four missiles under a wing of one of the Libyan planes, while the TV-camera videotape confirmed a U.S. contention that the American pilots repeatedly tried to avoid a confrontation. Despite Libyan navy Montasser's claim that the U.S. photographs and video tapes of the incident were "false, fake, false," one of the two U.S. pilots is clearly lined reporting that Libyan planes once again were being fired at. Rogers (Libya) then asked that he be again for the fifth time. The tape, and Pentagon

spokesman Daniel Horvath, "tells me that the Libyan Ambassador to the UN is a liar."

Carlucci also denied any link between the 15-nation daylight and U.S. claims over the chemical factory, which has been built with the help of foreign experts—and which the Libyans insist will manufacture only harmless pharmaceuticals. But White House deputy spokesman Rocco Perillo of the shootdown. "We consider the incident closed."

Many foreign governments, however, clearly thought otherwise. In addition to Libya's demands for a Security Council debate—and Gadhafi's warning that he would "meet challenge with challenge"—the Soviets heated that the accident could mark the improving choice between the superpowers. In some of the strongest anti-U.S. rhetoric heard from the Kremlin in recent years, Soviet foreign ministry spokesman Gennadi Gerasimov accused the Americans of "toxic terrorism."

Meanwhile, Arab leaders closed ranks around Gadhafi despite his widespread popularity among them. Yasser Arafat, chairman of the PLO—with which the Reagan administration has opened talks last month about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict—said that the incident "will affect negatively the Middle East peace process." And an official of the South Arabian government, which has close ties with Washington, declared that he saw "no justification for the act" and affirmed the kingdom's "solidarity with the Arab people."

In Western Europe, only Britain appeared initially to accept the full U.S. version of the shootdown; and Washington's assurance that Gadhafi will soon have the capability to mass-produce chemical weapons. But the French, Italian, Spanish and Greek governments all

stung-based Premier Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command. Reagan's point out that the last major U.S. strike against Libya—when American jets bombed Tripoli in 1969—followed a wave of anti-American terrorist attacks. Said Brian Marick, professor of international relations at Ottawa's Carleton University: "The American public wants to be reassured that its president is taking every step to get to the source of international trouble." But other Middle East specialists insisted that the chemical plant was the only cause of heightened U.S. vigilance and armed readiness against Libya. "The country of Tripoli political situation," said Marick. "I don't think they bombing off the Pan Am jet is connected in any way."

Like many other analysts, Sison mentioned that the shootdown seemed caused by the U.S. strategy over the chemical factory had and the Libyan operations of an attack—used a two-stage war-trigger reaction by U.S. pilots. And heightening such tensions, from the U.S. navy's perspective, was the recovery of the last of the U.S. Agave Stark, which failed to respond quickly when approached by an Iranian jet in the Persian Gulf in May, 1987. The Stark paid the price when it was crippled by an Iranian missile, shot 37 American. Last week, after U.S. pilots took more aggressive action against incoming Libyan planes, the question was whether the Reagan-Gadhafi feud would erupt into further violence.

JOHN BERGMAN and **FRANK LEWIS** in **Jerusalem**; **ERIC SIEGEL** in **Washington**; **CARLOS ORRAGE** in **Moscow**; **WILLIAM LOWMYER** in **Washington**; **ANTHONY NIELSEN SMITH** in **Moscow** and **MAFEE NIKOLAI** in **Tripoli**

World Notes

PAN AM REMOVED

While investigators continued to probe the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103, last weekend services were held in Ladochiv, Scotland, for the 270 victims. But in London, 10,000 and 10,000 newspapers refused members of the Royal Family for failing to attend the service.

RIGIDS CONFERENCE

President Ronald Reagan approved U.S. participation in a human rights conference in Moscow in 1991, only an improvement in the Soviet Union's human rights record. The discussion is expected to become a stage ahead to a new round of talks aimed at reducing conventional arms in Europe.

DISMISSING CHARGES

U.S. prosecutor Kenneth Walsh asked a federal district court to dismiss the two central Iran-Contra charges against Oliver North after intelligence agencies, backed by President Ronald Reagan, blocked the disclosure of classified information necessary for his case.

INDIAN EXECUTIONS

Sixty extrajudicial and killed 14 Hindus in Punjab state in an apparent response to the hanging of Sarbajit Singh and Rajinder Singh, two Sikhs convicted in the 1984 assassination of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

EGYPTIAN JUSTICE

Absentee of Egypt's top prosecutor Gamal Abdel Nasser returned to Cairo from London to stand trial for the 1982 and 1983, when he was the ex-vice president and Minister of Justice. He was also in an anti-state in Europe—among the accused members and associates of the "Egypt's Revolution" group that claimed responsibility for killing two Israeli Embassy employees in 1982 and 1983.

DEMOCRATS BOWS OUT

Michael Dukakis, the unsuccessful Democratic candidate in November's U.S. presidential election, announced that he would not seek re-election as governor of Massachusetts in 1990. Dukakis did not rule out another run at the White House.

SAHARAAN PEACE TALKS

Leaders of the Frente Polisario Front, fighting Morocco for the independence of Western Sahara, flew to Islamabad to meet with Pakistani leaders in the first official visit since the desert war began nearly 15 years ago. In August, both sides agreed to let Western Saharaan decide their fate by referendum, but plans for the vote have not been worked out.

Japan after Hirohito

A nation deals with the death of an emperor

The black limousines began to arrive at Tokyo's Imperial Palace at about 5 a.m. on Saturday, Jan. 7. The first carried court physicians, part of a team of five doctors and eight nurses who had been attending Japan's Emperor Hirohito since he fell seriously ill with muscular cancer in September. Every morning and evening over that four-month period, the Japanese media had dutifully reported—as often, excruciating detail—the emperor's breathing rate, his blood pressure and the amount of blood he had lost. Translations followed translation. There was no talk of recovery. Finally, at those pre dawn hours last week, after more than a month, Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, Crown Prince Akihito—the emperor's son—and key court officials in the palace, the long deathwatch reached an end. "Despite the doctors' best efforts," Shunichi Fujimori, grand steward of the imperial household agency, told the Japanese people on television that "His Majesty has passed away."

The death of the 85-year-old Hirohito—at precisely 5:55 a.m., behind the eaves and walls of the Imperial Palace—closed Japan into mourning and officially ended the era of Showa, or "bright peace," as his reign was called. Since 1912, the 14th emperor of Japan, who had occupied the Chrysanthemum Throne since Dec. 25, 1896, had been revered as a god and the guarantor of Japan's destiny as the Second World War. But in the second phase of his remarkable 68-year reign, the emperor had been forced to become a symbol of national unity under constitutional rule and, if only as a figurehead, presided over Japan's eventual economic triumph. When hours of his death, most officials—as a soldier, four months' private captivity—transferred the sacred sword, given and offered official abdication to the new emperor, the 58-year-old Akihito. And the Japanese government announced that the new era would be known as Heisei, which means "achieving peace."

As the Japanese entered a two-day period of official mourning, they had also begun to confront long-held questions over whether the emperor was an active planner of Second World War battles—or was merely used by Japanese militarists. As a result, the emperor's death ranged from a quiet grief to bitter denunciation. On the black morning of his death, thousands of people gathered outside the palace to pay their respects. Many wept.

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Minshu reactions ranging from grief to bitter denunciation

Others bowed toward the palace, while a few dropped to their knees in the ground—well were instantly surrounded by news photographers and television cameras. "I cannot find words to express my grief," sobbed one man. In the southern province of Wakayama, 87-year-old Ue Tetsuzo—who reportedly took pride in the fact that he was the same age as Hirohito and had taught in Japan's wars—banned himself. His private note said: "I will follow His Majesty on his death."

But other segments of Japanese society showed no signs of grief. On the Giza, Tokyo's push-shopping area, many stores were draped with black crepe but remained open, and they held plenty of customers. Younger Japanese especially wanted to take Hirohito's

death in stride. "The emperor's death really means nothing to me," said Tetsuo Ito, a 30-year-old Tokyo architect. "I just have no emotional attachment." Chieko Arakawa, 24, who is visiting Vancouver from Fukuoka, Japan, commented, "Young people don't feel very sad. But we've had a very important period, a symbol for our country."

Still other young Japanese were openly hostile to Hirohito. About 90 people marched in Tokyo carrying banners saying No More Emperor and suggesting that Hirohito bore responsibility for the war. Sad argument Ryuchi Harada: "I could not stand the thought that people outside Japan are going to think everyone is crying over his death. It's about time we learn that the image of him being a peacock and a kind old man was forced on us." In another Tokyo district, police arrested 10 members of the radical leftist Chushokai, or Middle Class Front, on charges of assembling weapons for violent protests against the emperor.

World reaction to Hirohito's death was also mixed. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said that the emperor's era was one "of unprecedented duration and national achievement, and his memory will long be cherished by the people of Japan." U.S. President Ronald Reagan said that "we shall long remember him for his contributions which strengthened the United States-Japan relationship." But China, which was avoided by Japan in the early 1930s and whose millions died in more than a decade of war, reported Hirohito's death without comment. And in Australia, Kevin Rudd, leader of the Opposition, said that "the death of the emperor is a tragedy for the people of Japan. He was just as emperor, he did nothing."

Despite all the controversy swirling around him, Hirohito lived out his final years in quiet isolation, rarely venturing out of the palace. He accepted himself mostly with his own terms: peace, democracy. He was never told he had cancer of the esophagus. He will be buried on Feb. 24, at a huge state funeral that many world leaders are expected to attend; in Ottawa, a spokesman for the external affairs department said that officials had not yet decided who would represent Canada. But even when Hirohito's last coronation, the man once known as the Imperial Son of Heaven—the "living god" who at least occasionally led his nation into a catastrophic war—was likely to remain a figure of controversy.

BOB LUYER with **GEOFF ELLIOTT** in Tokyo and **DALE GIBSON** in Vancouver

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WORLD
JAPAN/ESSAY

The 'Son of Heaven'

The mixed legacy of Emperor Hirohito



Hirohito and wife, Nagako, relaxing in the garden (below: a symbol of unity)

As the Japanese entered a period of mourning for Emperor Hirohito last week, Maclean's Correspondent Robert C. Christopher reflected on the man who occupied the Chrysanthemum Throne for 62 years. Christopher first travelled to Japan in 1945 as a language officer in the U.S. Army. He is the author of *The Japanese Mind*, a guide book to Japanese culture and a frequent contributor to the nation's media.

degree of national prosperity superseded in all their long history.

To most people outside Japan, it seems that little if any credit for that prosperity is due to Hirohito himself. It is no secret that his passing, while the stuff of headlines for a few days, is an event of some importance in practical political terms. And on a superficial level that remains reasonable enough: for more than a thousand years, Japan's emperors have essentially been figureheads. And in the case of Hirohito, who assumed the throne in 1926, that line became

To say that someone's death marks the end of an era is partially true, but in the case of Emperor Hirohito it also happens, in a very literal sense, to be true. By ancient custom, when a new Japanese emperor is installed, he chooses an official title to apply to the period of his reign, and since he is dead he is known by that title. So just as his grandfather, whose personal name was Munehito, is now universally referred to as Emperor Meiji, the man we have known as Hirohito has now become Emperor Showa.

In English, Showa means "bright peace." In the late 1940s, when Japan still lay stunned under the devastation it had brought upon itself in the Second World War, there seemed a savage irony in Hirohito's choice of that particular reign name. Yet by the time of his death last week, at the age of 87, the title he had adopted back in the innocent days when Cuban Coal was president of the United States seemed almost eerily prescient, for the peace that the Japanese enjoy today is brightened by a

degree to which the emperor's reign was a symbol, even more so than in previous eras, of national unity. Short, quiet and reserved, he bore an undeniable resemblance to the stereotypical Japanese of recent Western caricature. And all the efforts of Japan's former military leaders to confer upon him the public image of a warrior-king were

rendered ludicrous by his astonishingly pacific disposition. He was, as I discovered during a visit to an imperial country estate shortly after V-Day, so reluctant an equine rider that the famous white horses he rode in parades were carefully chosen for their lack of spirit. Socially, he was so shy and stiff that an American friend of mine, granted an imperial audience in the late 1970s, described the experience as "the most awkward 30 minutes of my life." As he grew older, in fact, Hirohito sometimes seemed almost endeared to an avian life as cooing at one high-powered dinner in his honor in New York City a decade ago, he wisely distanced himself from the agencies.

Indeed, so long about his person or his conduct suggested that Hirohito possessed no gift or appetite for political leadership. On the contrary, the postwar attempts by embittered victims of Japanese aggression to stigmatize him as the arch-villain of Japan's imperial expansion inevitably foundered in the transparent reality that—even in the days before 1945, when he formally pronounced his divine status—the emperor had scarcely been a kind of real life. Wizard of Oz. In all his long life, in fact, Hirohito only once took truly decisive leadership action on his own account. But that solitary exception was of extreme importance.

By the late summer of 1945, it had become clear that further Japanese resistance to the relentless American advance across the Pacific would be tantamount to national suicide. But national suicide was precisely the course that many Allied leaders expected Japan to choose, and those expectations were not totally erroneous. For the people of Japan, never before subjected to foreign conquest and long taught to regard themselves as morally superior to all other peoples, the possibility of surrender was all but unthinkable—a prospect so traumatic that no Japanese politician could safely attempt to take responsibility for it.

Only one Japanese, the sacred figure on the throne, could hope to do what reason dictated must be done, without incurring national obloquy—and quite likely assassination as well.

And in that desperate moment, Hirohito, unassuming, unassuming and untested, rose to the occasion. With his cabinet hesitantly reluctant, he personally decreed that the fight must be abandoned, that his countrymen must "suffer the unsufferable and bear the unbearable."

That, undisturbed though it was, Hirohito's historic exercise of power in that instant was, in a certain sense, quite in character. It involved the performance of a task that only the Son of Heaven could do. And it was to the performance of such uniquely important duties—although usually for more humdrum ceremonial ones—that virtually all of his



Emperor Hirohito in military uniform.

A BUBBLING URBAN BATTLE

Veter Li had made plans for a New Year's weekend of dining at British Columbia's popular Whistler resort, followed by a brief trip to Hong Kong. Li, the 36-year-old son of Hong Kong billionaire Li Ka-shing, had sensibly awarded a status of protest in Vancouver over the early-December sale—exclusively to buyers in Hong Kong—of a 214-unit condominium complex by a company in which he is a limited partner. And in his role as vice-president of Concord Pacific Developments Ltd., Li had control of the 304.5-acre former site of Expo 86—on the heart of Vancouver—purchased by his father last May. Then, another blaring controversy erupted over the largest real estate deal in Vancouver's history.

As Li stood at Whistler, Premier William Vander Zalm announced that he wanted to rezone the eight-month-old, \$320-million Expo lands sale in order to gain assurances that the land will not be resold in a quick profit and that, should the sale fail, the land will not be sold to other buyers. Said Li at a hastily called news conference last week: "It was not the actual New Year's present I received." Li said he cannot see assurance that Vander Zalm plans to acquire the Expo lands to benefit British Columbia.

First, however, Vander Zalm's comments led many business and political leaders to express deep concerns that foreign firms might soon be reluctant to invest in the province.

The controversy also renewed the debate over the sale itself. For one thing, the lands take up at least one-third of the city's downtown core. For another, the cost of rezoning, or controlling the issue, was that has been a hot issue. As well, there are growing suspicions of racism in Vancouver, along with general uneasiness about the high level of foreign investment. Still, former Vancouver mayor and now provincial New Demo-

B.C. RESIDENTS WILL GET A CHANCE TO PURCHASE HOUSING AT LI KA-SHING'S EXPO PROJECT

cratic Party Leader Michael Harcourt: "We have fought one of the world's prime development sites and we still have all the problems of cleaning it up and the costs of servicing it. On top of that the province has been a severe underinvestment to the province."

Unlike Vander Zalm, Victor Li was simply confused by almost everyone involved in the week's events. While emphasizing that the company which controls the condominium complex did nothing unethical or illegal in marketing the sale—which sold out within hours—Li Hong Kong, Li acknowledged, "I was not con-

sultative enough to local residents and I misjudged the market response and the income desired for the project." After meeting with Vander Zalm at the premier's shopping mall, known as Festival Gardens, Li said that the premier told him that he had never intended to reopen the contract and that "Li Ka-shing is a deal."

To that end, Li outlined Concord Pacific's marketing policy for the 8,900 to 10,900 residential units planned for the \$1 billion development, which will also include a hotel, offices and retail outlets on the north-

east side of False Creek at the south end of the downtown core. When the company files for a development permit from city council, Li said, Vancouver newspaper ads will describe the location, number and size of the residential units and they will contain at least two financial institutions where prospective buyers can arrange in principle for mortgages. A week before the sale is put on sale, local ads will again provide the sale and last prices. Then the units will be available for purchase in Vancouver 34 hours before they go on sale offshore.

A clause in the land-sale contract, which Li says Con-

cord is willing to make public but which the government is refusing to publish, says the company knew selling off any parcels of the site before 1991. Li said last week that over the past 30 years his family has developed 80 per cent of its real estate projects itself. A campaign spokesman says, however, that Concord would consider future proposals from other developers.

But Li added that if purchasers are eventually sold if other developers, the company would do everything legally possible to have those developers adhere to Concord's local-marketing policy. Said Li: "We are only restoring our old policy. We have expanded on it somewhat and we have made it public. Nothing has changed." Asked if he thought that he was the object of discrimination, Li declared: "If I was your average developer, thinking just of dollars and cents, then my answer would be yes. But I am not your average developer. I made my biggest development about six years ago when I became a Canadian and a British Columbia. I

made 10,000 sales to make friends—not enemies, not competitors."

British Columbia business and political leaders are expressed hope that the whole controversy was now at an end. Michael Goldsby, who has been from the University of British Columbia faculty to help the government attract foreign funds to the city, said: "Things like the premature proposals from other developers, our taking about opening a contract and I go on. This has to stop. In order to do business, you have to have security of a contract. It is a real depressing principle in our society." Asked if he thought, vice-president of the Real Estate Board of Greater Vancouver and, like Harcourt, an outspoken critic of the deal from the beginning: "If we contracts are perceived to be so good, or subject to review in the when of someone in Victoria, the investment capital is just not going to come."

There is now growing concern over the huge cost of cleaning up the site, an objection that the government assumed as part of the sale agreement. The land, which the B.C. government pur-

Li Ka-shing: Asian money



Business Notes

BALLARD'S STOCK DROPS

Shares in Toronto opened 1990s. World Bank's Maple Leaf Gardens Ltd. shed to \$37.50 on Jan. 5 from \$40.75 two days earlier before rebounding to close at \$39.58 at week's end. The stock tumbled amid rumors that the 57-year-old hold-er, in prime Toronto real estate, would be declared a bankrupt estate. Under such a declaration, the Gardens could not be dissolved to make way for a new development at the site.

CANADA'S ECONOMY SLOWS

Growth in the Canadian economy will slow to 2.6 per cent this year from 4.7 per cent in 1989, says an economic forecast. All provinces can expect slower growth, according to the authoritative Economist Intelligence Unit, with the exception of Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

TRANSCANADA EXPANDS

TransCanada Pipeline Ltd. plans to spend nearly \$1.7 billion over the next two years to expand its pipeline systems in Canada and the United States. The expansion is due to projected increases in both the demand for and the price of natural gas over the next few years.

FREE TRADE AND JOBS

At least 2,500 people in the Canadian furniture industry will lose their jobs in the next few years because of the Free Trade Agreement, according to an industry report. The Canadian Council of Furniture Manufacturers predicts the jobs will disappear in medium-sized firms that are having to survive in regional markets but too small to compete internationally.

LOWER COSTS DEMANDED

More Canadians are demanding lower real estate commissions in the wake of a two-month-old Federal Court ruling that abolished anticompetitive practices by real estate boards. It permits boards from fixing members' commissions.

CHRYSLER'S NEW ENGINE

Chrysler Corp. plans to introduce a 10-cylinder engine to improve power in the early 1990s, the first ever built by a U.S. automaker. The engine will be used in the firm's vans and trucks.

ARMED DUAL SOARS

Arban Industries, the European aerospace manufacturing group, has won one of its biggest-ever contracts with a \$4-billion order from Israeli Air Force, one of the world's biggest airlines, for 22 F-16s (two export orders) to replace aging jets and another 50 on option.

about from Canadian Pacific for about \$60 million in 1993, was an industrial site for more than a century. Soil samples indicate high levels of volatile organic compounds, cyanide, lead, arsenic, copper, zinc and hydrocarbons associated with coal use. Cleanup cost estimates by government land consultants range from \$15 million to \$50 million, depending on the method employed. The cheaper approach would be to cap the most contaminated areas with a type of high-density plastic liner, which would then be covered by clean soil. The more expensive method would involve the removal of more than 13 million cubic feet of soil.

Li-King bought the last land May with a \$50-million down payment. The complete project schedule calls for \$10 million a year from 1996 to 1999, \$20 million in the year 2000, \$40 million in 2001, \$60 million in 2002 and \$100 million in 2003. Declared in 2000, the cleanup of the environmental disaster may cost up to \$25 million, which will wipe out the \$50 million cash we've got so far."

The enormity of the transaction and the latest controversy have raised social and racial concerns that are relatively new to Vancouver. Saul Goldberg, "We have really moved from being a big small place to a small big place. And that change has taken place very quickly—in fact, in the last couple of years. People have had a very mixed-looking attitude, and that has to change. Local citizens that we see stepping up from time to time is, as much as anything, a sign of that. We have to be a much more international province than we've been."

Meanwhile, Vancouver Mayor Gordon Campbell acknowledged that undercurrents of racism exist in the city. He added, "The toughest thing I'm going to go through as mayor is to provide people with a sense of confidence and control over what's happening in their city. So you have to rethink things that, at first, we can improve that city by seeing some development on the north shore of False Creek and that we are going to get community benefits."

And Vancouver has already benefited from other Hong Kong investments. Provincial government reports show that 187 foreign businesses with \$230.6 million to invest moved to British Columbia between January, 1997, and October, 1998. And when that one case of Hong Kong Bank came from Asian countries, particularly Hong Kong. But most of their money has flowed into real estate, and that has angered many Vancouver residents, who charge that the Asian companies are shifting real estate prices. Vancouver alderman Jonathan Butler says that he now rarely goes to see real estate agents who complain about the growing Chinese presence in the city. However, he added, "There are more things than having an influx of highly motivated, highly educated and wealthy immigrants arriving in your city." But what about Asian money going into Vancouver every day, the controversy surrounding the high-profile \$46 site will so drastically change."

A smoking issue

The courts will deal with an ad dispute

The latest dispute over cigarette smoking is about to be settled in court. On Jan. 1, new federal laws banning all Canadian tobacco advertising came into force, and cigarette smokers must now consider stronger warnings against the health hazards of smoking. As well, tobacco companies can no longer legally use heated issues for sponsoring such activities as sporting events. The two do not intend to display an American expression and newspaper regarding the Canadian, under pressure from the outdoor advertising industry, billboards are also exempted from

According to Hill, the law should not only ban advertising but require a warning on cigarette packages that tobacco is addictive. The regulations should also allow warning labels to be attached inside cigarette packages, he said. Describing the tobacco industry lobby as well informed and very experienced, Hill said that "awareness was taken to the smokers."

All three lawsuits will confront the same issue, an advertising prohibited by the charter and, if it is, can the charter be overridden by a greater common good, such as the need to protect public health? But industry lawyers are



Processing cigarettes at Rothmans: fishing promotions to consumers

the ban until 1991. But, last week, the new rules led Canada's tobacco industry to launch a constitutional challenge to the advertising ban, arguing that it suppresses freedom of speech. At the same time, members of the advertising lobby say that the new law is not restrictive enough. Saul Canadian Cigarette Society representative David Hill. "The new law is far from new."

The battle is heated on both sides of the border. Speakers for Canada's largest manufacturers of cigarettes—Macdonald Imperial Tobacco Ltd. and in Toronto, Rothmans Benson & Hedges Inc. and the Macdonald Inc.—say that the ban on all Canadian advertising is unconstitutional because it infringes on the right to freedom of expression established in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. In addition, the Macdonald and Rothmans are scheduled to present their cases at the Quebec Superior Court on March 24, and the Rothmans will follow in the Federal Court of Canada in Toronto.

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BUSINESS



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Protecting coastal riches

Developers profit from an island's charm

In August, 1988, a 35-acre, oceanfront property in Prince Edward Island's Kings County sold for \$40,000 (in the December issue of New York magazine, the same property was listed for \$200,000 US). And the seller's phone number was in upper New York state. Similarly, for the past few months, the *Sunday New York Times* Marketplace carried advertisements for P.E.I. properties possessing "breathtaking views," a "pristine environment" and "spectacular beaches with the warm waters north of the Carolinas." The promotions reflect the booming market for prime P.E.I. oceanfront, which has both alarmed and aroused investors. Indeed, last November, P.E.I. Premier Joseph Ghis appointed a royal commission to study land use, and in Dec. 15 the provincial government announced some stringent controls on major developments—both by residents and outsiders. And, last week, emotions ran high before the commission as farmers and fishermen urged the government to stop a controversial condominium development. Said farmer James Ridd: "This is a natural area because we're treating land as a commodity rather than a precious resource."

The recent real estate boom, which has been fuelled by proposals to build a bridge between the mainland and the province's unspoiled environment, has divided outsiders. Environmentalists say that they are determined to preserve the province's beaches and wild-

life. And some environmental experts concern that rising prices will make property unaffordable for their members and other average residents. But some island and estate brokers contend that property owners should be free to sell to whomever they choose and wherever they choose, in order to obtain the best possible price. And residents of some P.E.I. communities want to ease the current restrictions on property ownership and development in order to create jobs and tax revenues across the province. Ghis said a balance will have to be found: "We are trying to maintain our magical island as it is beauty."

A large and highly controversial condominium project—that the Ghis government must either approve or reject by Feb. 1—has brought the debate into sharp focus. Over the past year, the province's Land Use Commission, which regulates the sale of property to outsiders, has held public hearings on the \$34-million project proposed for a spit of land known as Greenough Peninsula located 65 km northeast of Charlottetown, the site is reserved for its 300-ft-high wind farms, its wetlands and its abundant archaeological sites. The project, which would include 344 luxury condominiums, a golf course and other recreational facilities, has been proposed by St. Peter's Bay Estates Ltd. The company is owned by P.E.I. developer Bert Hagan, New York lawyers and developers Edward and Mark Wile and New York real estate investor George Davalos.

Diane Griffin, executive director of the Island Nature Trust, an environmental group, said that approval of the St. Peter's Bay project could set a dangerous precedent and lead to the development of other prime locations. She added, "We have been fighting the development with every resource at hand." Still, at the public hearings last week, trader Aquino Ryan, a resident of the Village of St. Peter's said, "Our area desperately needs the project and its economic spin-offs. Ninety per cent of the villagers want it."

Property ownership and development have been contentious issues on the island for years, primarily because land is a scarce resource. The island consists of 2,364 square miles and is only one-

twentieth the size of Mexico's Yucatan. Outsiders now own just over 10 per cent of the province's land. Griffin contends that outside demand for P.E.I. land has grown so fast that the commission cannot review all of the proposed sales.

The four-member royal commission, chaired by retired civil servant Douglas Boyles, has been given a broad mandate to examine changes in the ownership of island property since the creation of the Land Use Commission. Premier Ghis told Maclean's that a three-month study was necessary because of the increased traffic and demand for island property, particularly shorefront, and the competing interests of agriculture, development and tourism. "The commission has one year to report to the government, and during that time, with the exception of small residential developments, restrictions on all other development will continue. Said Environment Minister Gilbert Clement: "It is a precautionary step. In fact, the land must be used for farming. Don't try it with the idea that you can subdivide it and sell it because there are no guarantees."

For many outsiders, the land boom seems to have caused both disappointment and confusion. Last fall, lawyer Peter MacLellan, who owns 380 acres in central P.E.I., was approached by an inquirer about a 50-acre farm. He said he had sold it to a Boston businessman who paid \$52,500 for the property. On the other hand, a 70-year-old widow in Queens County said she is currently approached about selling her 106-acre farm. Said the woman, who requested anonymity: "I don't want to see this firm go out of production, but I need to realize as much money as I can from the land. It is all I have to live on." Such dilemmas are likely to become even more acute in the future where land is scarce and increasingly valuable.

PARCE JENSEN with Barbara MacLellan in Charlottetown

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The junk bond plague moves north

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

In less than eight weeks, corporate insider Joe Drexel will be looking for parole, having drastically reduced his potential sentence by paying \$170-million fine and by eagerly cutting in his colleagues. His wife, Susan, who has been awaiting his release from prison at their magnificent Georgian mansion near New Canaan, CT, is planning a happy homecoming gift for her husband—a new master bedroom suite topped by a vaulting Jeffersonian dome, with two-and-a-half 680-square-foot dressing and bath complexes. Hoagy Carmichael will review his past. Bill Clinton, still in the White House, will write back behind his famous 1600-dining-room chandelier and resume the rhetoric to which his swirling ways had made him accustomed. The moral of this sleepy saga seems to be that you can weave almost any web of corruption and control nearly any kind with little fear of serious punishment—provided you do it on the stock market.

The most recent example in the New York City brokerage house Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., which late last month pleaded guilty to an equity crimes, five of them involving fraudulent transactions with Russia. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) fined the company \$180 million. Drexel chairman Frederick Joseph, who has been Russia's personal investment banker, agreed to go along with the indictment because it was far less severe than a warning that if that guy got the SEC's staff laid down up. The charges outlined a pervasive pattern of illicit practices by the junk bond lord, including elaborate schemes to gouge Drexel's own customers.

Because Drexel had become so dominant on Wall Street, controlling nearly half of the junk bond market, few Wall Streeters have dared to criticize its practices. Only the old legislator and financial writer bashed the activities into its proper perspective: "We know now," said Massachusetts congressman Edward Markey, who leads a House subcommittee on finance, what that single word succeeded him on Wall Street during the 1980s built its fortune large-

The moral of one saga seems to be that you can weave almost any web of corruption with little fear—if you do it on the stock market

ly on a foundation of criminality." George Brock, the lawyer-author whose massive six-volume history of Drexel was published last fall, described the firm as "the brain-iacs, the towering market-manipulating Cosa Nostra of the securities world"—and went on to amply document his thesis.

Drexel's punishment for its shoddy investment more than the \$180 million, \$420 million of it due to be paid back to some of the individuals and corporations it defrauded. Apart from the many individual claims, 33 groups have already launched class actions against Drexel. That's more one suit being brought against the firm by its own employees, who were encouraged to buy its stock and who now feel their investment worth a lot less than they were led to expect because of senior management's deliberate fraud of the law.

It was Drexel, of course, which flourished with the blossoming of junk bonds—the high-yield pieces of corporate paper used to meet funds which are added on top of all other debts, so that they carry the highest risk exposure. First used to raise money for venture capitalists and real estate, junk bonds soon became the mainstay of the high-yield bond—usually four per cent over par—of last year's rally.

rate, if only, perhaps, that starting in 1984, Michael Milken, then in charge of Drexel's West Coast operation, introduced the use of junk bonds on a massive scale for a very different function. They became the prime fiscal instrument for leveraged buy-outs, which allowed corporate raiders to finance hostile takeovers—later prevented by selling off the target company's assets.

During testimony, Milken denied that he could not recall many details of his trading activities because, he stated, when he was talking to someone, he would usually be carrying on 10 to 15 other conversations. Twisted Milken: "I would say that I listen to no more than 25 per cent of the conversation I have during any trading day... I would come in and out buy and sell securities during any conversation." (That may even be true. During a recent interview with the San Francisco Chronicle, Milken could recall the name of the best man at his wedding or his wife's middle name.)

The \$700-million fine, the largest ever levied in any stock fraud investigation, may sound like a devastating blow, but for Drexel it's small change—the profit from a few junk bond deals. The company had already created \$400-million in resources for the fines it expected to pay (does that mean that its officers know they were breaking the law?) and has \$2.8 billion in retained capital that can easily be tapped to pay the fine. The junk bond business is so obscenely profitable that its practitioners know they have bank accounts totally to themselves, but Fortune recently made a good stab at estimating Milken's 1987 income. American law allows the limits to set up foundations or tax dodges, but limits themselves to 30 per cent of earnings. Because his family foundations gave away \$206 million during the year, Milken must have earned at least \$780 million in 1987—or more than \$2 million per trading day.

The highlight of Milken's trading year was the event: President Bush, held at the Beverly Hills in Los Angeles. The event: British conference and social gathering—which in the past showcased entertainers Frank Sinatra and Billy Porter—was being held on schedule (April 1) that year. Not only that, Drexel is an uncredited agent of the event—larger than it is being reported. To Canada (at the end of the month, the firm will be opening a Toronto office under a Drexel vice-president named Stanley Shapiro). In the past, Drexel has raised junk bonds for several Canadian corporations. Presumably more Canadian companies will soon be getting the privilege of adding their names to Drexel's roll of honor.

Rise and grind! Now always have the two same advertising impulses of the stock market. But there have to be limits, so that even the investor who is not aware of the risks he is taking as he takes at least knows that the basic ground rules of supply and demand—rather than the bubble market designs of firms like Drexel—are dictating share price levels. By allowing individuals and companies who have demonstrably broken and trampled on the law to get away with easily calculated fines, the regulators are breaking the social contract under which the rest of us live and work.

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Pulling the plug

Bell's bid to shut down the '976' lines

For a charge of as much as \$3 for each service a customer can dial a telephone number and have a play, street news, comedy or update on events in television sports going—before to sell their programming. Since October, 1986, Bell Canada has been a conduit between subscribers in Ontario and Quebec and 137 programs on Bell's special "976" exchange. Callers who dial various advertised numbers to hear a weather forecast or medical advice pay for each call—which ranges in length from one to four minutes—plus long-distance charges if the service comes from outside their area code. Bell receives about 20 per cent of the revenues generated by the firms using the 976 service. Between October, 1986 and March, 1988, Bell received about \$9.3 million from the service. Still, company officials say that the service has not lived up to their initial expectations in either profitability or content. As a result, on Dec. 1, Bell officials advised the

Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) that they will discontinue the 976 numbers next month.

Bell wants to discontinue the service for several reasons. For one thing, the 976-number services have not proved to be as popular in Canada as they have in the United States, where they were introduced a decade ago. Originally, Bell officials forecast that \$5.6 million calls would be made on 976 numbers in Ontario and Quebec in 1988. But the actual number of calls last year, according to Bell spokesman Marlene Koca, was 5.7 million. Koca also said that Bell officials had hoped the 976 line would attract a wider range of services, including sports streams for setting arguments or stock market quotations. Instead, Bell officials said that more than one-quarter of the services are so-called bar lines—party lines used to introduce people to one another or services to which callers listen to get research or pornographic business.

Bell's decision to drop the 976 service also stemmed from complaints from parents who feared that younger members of their households were accessing large charges without their knowledge. In response, the CRTC last year ordered Bell to provide safeguards. Bell would that it would have to advise customers when 976 charges reached \$50 a month and provide them with a way of blocking the 976 service if they did not want Bell officials said that the requirements would have been too expensive. In the end, said Koca, "we were left with the feeling that this is not something we want to be involved in."

Even some of the firms providing information on the 976 numbers were critical. So Bell Inc. of Oakville, Ont., was one of the first companies to sign up with Bell in 1984 and, with more than 70 services—including barometers, a trivia line and a phone-in—was one of Bell's largest 976 clients. But now president Daniel Marland, called the 976 service "a product out of control," adding, "There is a lot of consumer outcry, and rightly so."

Still, the fate of the 976 exchange is not sealed. CRTC director of inquiries Paul Gotsch said that right now, he has no intention of approving or disapproving Bell's shutdown request. As a result, said Gotsch, companies officials will consider both sides of the case before announcing their decision in February whether they agree with Bell's decision to pull the plug on the service.

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Frostbite makes the skin white, waxy and numb, freezing causes hardening. • Warm frostbitten area gradually with body heat, do not rub. • Do not have frost-bitten hands and feet unless medical aid is far away and there is no chance of refreezing. They are better frozen in isolation. If there are blisters, apply sterile dressings and bandage tightly to prevent breaking. • Get to medical aid.



St. John's Ambulance

PEOPLE

Playing the fool

Actress Jennifer Tilly says that it takes talent to not stifle. She should know—the 37-year-old actress has been playing eccentric characters on screen since 1984, when she made her movie debut as a wacky student in *No Small Affair*. While Tilly's roles are clearly outside the dramatic parts chosen by her former older sister, Meg



Tilly acting as a "dippy" lover

Tilly, 29, the younger Tilly maintains that her lightened performances deserve equal praise. Her latest movie role is as *Richard Dreyfuss's* dippy love interest in the comedy *Let It Be*, which is to be released in the spring. Despite her experience playing the fool, Tilly says that she enjoys being associated with her characters. "I don't give judgment on them," she added. "They're all doing the best that they can."

Still keeping the faith

More than 25 years after she began singing peace songs to audiences in New York City, Buffy Sainte-Marie says that she still prefers to talk about making love, not war. The native Cree from Cran-

ston, was an Academy Award for co-writing the 1982 love song *Tu Who We Belong* and continued to campaign for native rights and the peace movement. Now, she is recording her first album since 1977. But she remains an activist and next month she will leave

Sainte-Marie activist



Kicking at 93

A day in the life of George Burns, who turns 93 on Jan. 20, could get a few younger fans to shone. For a new comedy video that follows the actor through a typical day, Burns performed his vigorous morning workout not once, but twice. Producer Eric Schiller says that Burns eagerly repeated his exercises for different camera angles. Added Schiller: "There are 45-year-olds who couldn't keep up with him." Jane Fonda took out.

Burns vigorous morning workout

SCRIPTING HAPPY ENDINGS

Her true story is almost as improbable as a TV sitcom based on liberal persons who nurture a right-wing sect. In 1987, after seven years as a struggling performer on the Toronto comedy circuit, Katie Ford, 34, wrote a script on a whim for Michael J. Fox's hit TV series *Family Ties*. The writer says that the show's executive producer read her work and the next week hired her as the story editor for the series. Says Ford, who now lives in Los Angeles: "I got this job in a way everyone says is impossible—I slipped through the back door."

Die-hard fans

Renowned sculptor Michael Rusek is taking some strange inspiration out of the ball game and leaving them there, permanently. The Toronto-based artist will create 35 sculptures of spectators, some of which are 18 feet tall and weigh 2,000 lb. to be placed on television sets. Toronto's new Six Nations sports complex, Six Nations, will have a team of sculptors to help create the greatest piece of art ever created—the greatest piece of art ever created—the greatest piece of art ever created.



Rusek: Large spectators



her home in Kasai, Brazil, to lend her support to a new cause. Along with Margaret Arnold, she will participate in a four-city Canadian fundraising tour for the Women's Legal Education and Action Fund, an anti-discrimination group. Says the singer: "I'll keep trying to keep the war in the human heart that separates people."

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Barry: links to drugs, sexual escapades and questionable financial dealings

CITIES

Scandal at the top

New revelations about Washington's mayor

Several thousand disabled children had gathered in Washington, D.C., on a Saturday morning last month for the annual distribution of Christmas toys controlled by charitable organizations. Washington Mayor Marion Barry Jr. was scheduled to play Santa Claus that afternoon. But one of his security officers telephoned to say that Barry could not make it. According to subsequent revelations, the mayor spent part of that afternoon visiting a hotel room occupied by Charles Lewis, a former city employee who is under investigation for suspected drug dealing. The affair was the most recent in a series of incidents that have labeled Barry to drug, sexual escapades and questionable financial dealings. Despite his popularity among the blacks who make up about 78 percent of Washington's population, the latest scandal could doom Barry's political career. Said city council member Betty Ann Case: "Maybe we've had enough."

The latest scandal to engulf the 52-year-old Barry occurred after undercover police went to a hotel to attempt a drug purchase. On their way to Lewis's room, they met a policeman supposed to guard Barry. After talking to the policeman, they left without going to Lewis's room. When The Washington Post broke the story, Barry admitted that he had been in the room, but only "to talk to a person I knew who was in need of help." Barry denied that he had used drugs.

A civil rights activist during the 1960s, Barry

was elected mayor in 1978. Since then, he has been involved in frequent scandals. In one case, convicted drug dealer Kunta K. Johnson—who said that she was Barry's mistress—refused in 1983 to testify before a grand jury investigating allegations that she sold cocaine to Barry. Washington newspapers have chronicled Barry's frequent visits to nightclubs and highly carbonated beverages with women other than his wife of 18 years, 68 (the Barrys have one son).

Last week, Barry requested to the latest revelations by declaring that he was being hounded by white supremacists. Rev. Brent Gibson, executive director of the Council of Churches of Greater Washington, said this:

"The mayor is long presumed guilty because those he has associated with may be guilty. Mayor Barry has adequately explained his behavior." Still, there were signs that Barry's allies are running out of patience. Ralph Galloway H. Moore, who heads an organization of 125 Protestant churches, said that Barry must be called to account. "When I'm out trying to reassure to children about the evils of drugs," said Moore, "the evil forces outside can say, 'Look at my mayor.'" In the meantime, with mounting elections looming in 1990, "Dang Barry" posters appeared in some of Washington's black neighborhood schools—a sign that Barry's career as mayor may be drawing to a close.

WILLIAM LOWTHER in Washington

PRESS

End of the Webster era

The Globe's Megarry did not explain what happened

A editor-in-chief of the Toronto Globe and Mail for the past five years, Norman Webster has presided over a major expansion of the daily that calls itself "Canada's national newspaper." Under Webster, now 47 and a former Globe correspondent in China and Britain, the newspaper increased its operational coverage by boosting the number of foreign news bureaus to 50 from five. At the same time, the traditionally staid Globe, which has a daily circulation of about 338,000, introduced four glossy magazines that are widely distributed with the paper. But despite the Globe's current success—1988 was a record year with profits estimated at more than \$38 million—there had been rumors for months that publisher Roy Megarry was increasingly unhappy about the paper's editorial direction. Last week, he made his move. A notice posted on a newsroom bulletin board announced that Webster's tenure as editor was over.

The announcement said that Webster—whose family once owned an interest in the paper—was taking a sabbatical. But Megarry managed editor Sherry Shorrock told *Weekend* that Webster admitted to her he was not leaving of his own volition. Megarry, who has run the Globe since 1978, two years before Thomson Newspapers Ltd. bought the paper, said little further light on the scandal. He said that Webster would serve as managing editors columnist following the sabbatical—on full salary—but gave no reason for his departure. Webster left immediately with managing editor Geoffrey Sawers for a long-planned tour of the country. In the meantime, some Globe staff members speculated that Webster's departure was linked to an internal struggle at the paper last year over the appointment of reporter Barbara Mills by Webster and Sawers to run the Globe's Vancouver bureau. After Megarry warned the hiring, Mills followed a \$1.8-million lawsuit against the paper for breach of contract.

In the meantime, insiders told *Globe* Ottawa columnist Jeffrey Simpson, 38, as a leading candidate to succeed Webster. Still, there was speculation that other surprises might be in store. Some Globe insiders suggested that Megarry might choose an outsider as editor-in-chief—and that most employees might then follow Webster into the outer darkness.

BOB DOLFIN



Wagner, Tomlin: collaboration in a balanced panorama of contemporary society

THEATRE

Cosmic comedy

Lily Tomlin ponders life's absurdities

THE SEARCH FOR SIGNS OF INTELLIGENT LIFE IN THE UNIVERSE
Written and directed by Jane Wagner

It was New Year's Eve, and, onstage at Toronto's Royal Alexandra Theatre, comedian Lily Tomlin was trifling in adoring audience that she was married. "I worry that humanity has advanced to its present level of accepting things because evolution works on the *Primer* principle," she confided. "I worry that if pocket oil comes from peanuts and olive oil comes from olives, where does hairy oil come from?" she said, turning her eyes to mock horror. "Aah," she added, "I worry that you're here because friends invited you, the ones who are going to prove to you that you're here!" The 49-year-old Detroit-born performer was playing levity for a brief moment before introducing the drama characters the portraits in her own woman show, *The Search for Signs of Intelligent Life in the Universe*. A feat of comic acrobatics, *Signs* attacks the quest for meaning in an age of scarcity. The play made its Canadian premiere in Toronto last week, heralded by a host of theatrical awards it has earned since it opened on Broadway in 1985.

Written by Jane Wagner, Tomlin's longtime collaborator, *Signs*—in Toronto until Feb. 11—is a balanced and off-putting panorama of North American life in the 1970s and 1980s. The characters who people it are so named and so

so satirically recognizable that they would pack a play's heart. They are introduced by Tomlin as the narrator, Truly, a New York City lady who has influenced what she calls a few "layers of the spectrum." Ever since her surreal breakdown (she pretends the word "breakthrough"), Truly has been able to tune in to other people's minds—a result of heightened sixth sense. She has become a housewife video cassette reviewer, an involuntary newspaper columnist and out-of-control reporter around her high comedy and not-in-quite-respecter around her. Her satirism is also her satirism because she is so larger looked by convention—"I can take reality in small doses," she explains. Her over-the-top ability has also put her in touch with invisible space where she befriended her and made her grade on a fact-finding mission about life on Earth.

As the world turns in Truly's head, Tomlin attacks the ongoing soap opera—playing all the parts herself. There is Agnès Agnès, a 35-year-old punk performer artist whose voluminous mental gymnastics cannot disguise her need to be loved. She is a leather-clad ladybird full of drooping parents, and now her father's new wife has changed the locks on the door. Agnès's grandpa, Lou and Maude, are belated and more than a little bewildered by what Lou calls "a pink-haired punk grand-daughter who's got the manners of a mountaintop and wears something like the garage door flip-up." Another sign that Truly's lens beacons in

Charlie, the heavily accented Mexican drink who delivers an intricately played and toothy monologue about false love, while his seductively performing son.

Tomlin's ability to control from one character to another is astounding. And the contrast there up without benefit of props or costumes. Clad only in a green-and-blue track suit, the intense, rudimentary comic, suddenly every character flows the inside out, and each exhibits distinctive gestures, intonations, lies and speech patterns. In a physically demanding, two-hour performance in which Tomlin cues her movements to changes in lighting and sound effects, the comedy girl-student trains in one five-second sequence, Agnès Agnès pretends to snuff herself in a leather bodysuit, each imaginary upper body—only—crapped up at wrist, elbow, knee and ankle.

Tomlin's acting intensity is evident from the beginning, but the play's structure is too loose in the first act. The scenes of cameo appearances threaten to spin off, disconnected, into space. But at the second act, Wagner's script reveals the underlying attraction between the dramatic characters as they are subtly drawn into each other's orbit. Gradually—through casual references, a dropped name—they start to experience, in rehearsal manner, what the open stage class in a universal truth. "We all time-share the same space."

Pages who covet and contradict Tomlin's four shows and live. Every evening TV special—as well as writing and directing Tomlin's 1977 Broadway play, *Apprentice*—has an uneasy eye for counterforce trends and consumer objects that encapsulate an era. Her descriptions of clothing ("I'll tell you, I've got a lot of clothes") and a T-shirt that says "Whites save us" (a cue to evoke a white suburbanizer). Her depiction of Lou, the probably emboldened feminist who experiences New Age romance in the 1970s and the penitence of marriage, motherhood and a high-pressure career in the 1980s, is a superb form of comic exaggeration and very real commentary on everything from sexual politics to self-improvement seminars. As she seductively rubs from her face to offer to class, Lou admits, "I'll tell you, it's vital it would be like to have it. I caught her being violent to settle for less."

Compassion pervades the play even those scenes in temper are never unkind. At one point, Kate, a tearfully based acoustic roomer living in a modest out by handroom in New York, is a member of selfishness. Later, she finds a stranger's suicide note, and the experience transforms her into a more humane person. Her awakening before one of the play's earlier lines: "No matter how cynical we become, it's never enough to keep up."

Increasingly, however, as the play's structure of comedy and tragedy in *The Search for Signs of Intelligent Life in the Universe* uncovers ancient evidence of antiquity—and proves that Tomlin is still one of the brightest stars in the comic galaxy.

DIANE TURBIDE

COVER

MAKING 'DEMOCRACY'

**PATRICK WATSON'S
NEW 10-PART TV
SERIES BOLDLY
TACKLES THE ISSUE
OF DEMOCRACY**

Bored for a momentary distraction in the Libyan desert, Patrick Watson sat in the cabin of a small military aircraft with a CBC camera crew. After more than a week of waiting, the veteran Canadian broadcaster was finally on his way to an interview with Libya's leader, Muammar Gadhafi. Early that morning, government officials had called up Watson and the crew at their hotel in the capital city of Tripoli without telling him where they were headed. As the two-man plane crossed the sands of the Sirte desert, Watson, a tanned pilot, peered through the window and tried to relocate their flight path. Heavily veiled, the general's jagged nose and beard, the sunken cheeks and the small military outpost. They were asked to wait. An hour later, striding over the crest of a gully a tall, handsome man in a powder-blue Italian

jeep that suddenly appeared, Gadhafi was asked to talk. And his answer, blazed in a tent, became one of the most highpoints of *The Struggle for Democracy*, a 10-part series of one-hour programs that the CBC premiered on Sunday Jan. 6.

Riskable. It is the most audacious and expensive original documentary series ever made for Canadian television. An independent production made with the participation of the CBC and Britain's Central Independent Television that will also be seen on the American PBS network, *The Struggle for Democracy* cost \$5 million and took more than five years to make. Filming in some 30 countries, its producers created the pulse of dramatic freedom in beeping rangers from Jordan's president to Nigeria's rebel generals. They resuscitated controversial police spot checks in Toronto and abandoned land claims in Australia. Like democracy itself, the series can barely contain the riskable of issues and ideas that it raises. Watson serves as an eloquent arbiter, calling his-finger stories

late elemental themes and illuminating contemporary conflicts by rekindling the democratic legacy of ancient Athens.

Part travelogue, part personal memoir, *The Struggle for Democracy* defies the trends of riskless television. "It's a world-outdoor series," admitted coproducer Ted Rosenzweig. "Although that sounds kind of negative, it is a documentary format that you don't see much in television anymore. With the zipper audience won't bother to spend as long as something and we're going there 10—God knows what they'll think."

Strategic. Aside from its moral scope, *The Struggle for Democracy* was also a significant production in Canadian broadcasting. It is the first documentary series to be released in the same week on both the English and French networks of the CBC (Watson cohosts the French version with broadcaster Robert Solovitz). And for the first time in Canada, a private corporation has taken a strategic role in developing and funding a major TV documentary. Peter-Canada contributed \$2.5 million to the program's budget in return for exclusive Canadian sponsorship of the series. The program is also tied to the publication of a book with the same title, coauthored

by Watson and Benjamin Barber, a political science professor at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, N.J. Copublished in English by Toronto's Lester & Orpen Dennys and CBC Enterprises and issued in French by Montreal's Les Éditions Québec/Amérique, the book carried an implicit warning for publisher rights in Britain and the United States.

Faustian. Meanwhile, Peter-Canada—circumventing public service with self-promotion—commissioned a history teacher to prepare a supplementary study guide and went all-in, along with the book, to 4,500 high schools across Canada. Said Watson: "The coating needed to push the ratings up, because if kids watch the series, then it will get 'kick' about in families—and that's the ultimate hope." Added Barber, who collaborated on the series as host, "Both Patrick and I would like to think that if we can't make a case for democracy on television—some democratic medium ever known—that something is wrong." Watson says that he hopes to see an array of two million Canadian viewers, at roughly a large audience for a CBC career-series program. However, Denis Harvey, the CBC executive in charge of the English network, considers Watson's mission unrealistic. While expressing high praise for the series, Harvey

declared, "It's obviously not mass radio."

As prime-time live, *Democracy* does make unusual demands on the audience. At times, its pace is stilled by dry stretches of historical detail and catalogued travel footage. Watson is portrayed in a stilted, every conceivable register—from a horse-drawn carriage in Persia to a Chevrolet in Tripoli. And the bridges linking the diverse material to central themes are at times tenuous. Still, for the patient viewer, *Democracy* presents some fascinating stories and pungent insights. And its host has gone out of his way to make complex issues accessible.

However the audience ratings turn out, *Democracy* represents the crowning achievement of Watson's illustrious career (page 44). It gives him a national prestige that he has not enjoyed since the CBC's secondary *Third Hour After Seven* Depression-era hit a year before 28 years ago. Since then, he has graduated from Young Turk to older audiences—the man whom CBC management once threatened to fire is now on a short list of candidates to succeed the network's president, Pierre Jetté. *Democracy* demonstrates its host's strength, not only as a communications host, but as an individual with a desire to accede political conflict. Although the series is provocative, expressing a signal of uneasiness that lurks under the cover of democratic rule, it is not controversial. The boxes that gently flicker behind the opening titles of the series seem to be hanging to the fourth, not the revolution. And as these music suggests a romantic modernism rather than a hard-edged documentary

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Nightmare. Meeting with Peter-Canada chairman Wilbert Hopper, Watson defiantly presented the *Democracy* proposal, then moved on to the next item in the pile. Recalled Watson: "Hopper said, 'What? What? What? How much would that cost?' And I said, 'Five or six million.' And Hopper said, 'Hell, I could get that without even going to my boss. I want to do that! That's close!'"



Watson (left) interviewing Gadhafi with interviewer (above): an exotic highlight

In fact, the series is the culmination of a romantic quest that has engaged Watson's energies for much of the past decade. As Watson explains in the opening episode, he had been cautioned about the health of democracy ever since the 1970 apostasy of the *Mar Marismans Act* during Quebec's October Crisis. But the original spirit for his show came in

As it turned out, costs rose to \$5 million, and the budget was shared by a variety of investors, including the CBC, Britain's Central Independent Television Ltd., Peter-Canada, the American PBS network and the Ontario funding agency Telefilm Canada. The key deal maker was *Democracy*'s executive producer, Michael Levine, the Toronto-based entertainment levi-

AN \$8-MILLION SERIES, FILMED OVER TWO YEARS IN 30 COUNTRIES

per who seems to have covered the market on packaging Canadian coproductions from *The Terry Fox Story* to *Arrest of George Galloway* (page 42). Selling *Democracy* took a lot of "pleading, begging and crying," said Lerner. "People like their information balanced—we were running against the stream."

Democracy Film Ltd. the series itself involved an immense planning challenge. The work was shared by six producers and their crews at the time, who shot 70 per cent of the finished product, and three in Britain, who provided the balance. The filming spanned two years as crews crisscrossed the globe, col-

lumnians were trying to keep up levels under control," recalled Watson, who was suffering from dysentery at the time. "The court session lasted 2½ hours, and no one was allowed to leave."

Keeping her and wife, the film-makers vain of extremely modest locations, but the series is by no means slouches. The price most obviously missing from its global figure puzzle is the Soviet Union's recent wave of democratic reforms. Watson made two trips to Moscow to negotiate a shoot including an interview with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. And an interview may still be in the offing but it could not be arranged in time for the series.

Watson also tried to convince former prime minister Pierre Trudeau, a freelance interviewee on *Seven Days*, to appear on camera. He declined, but Watson said that Trudeau was "very generous" in discussing the program's concepts with him during a series of private lunches. It is ironic that it was Trudeau's association of the *Five Minutes* Act that first arrested Watson's curiosity about democracy—an event that Trudeau audaciously forbade when interviewing separatist leader René Lévesque for *Seven Days* before either man was in power. Separatist reference could provide "a backdrop of the forces of order against the forces of disorder," Trudeau had warned Lévesque.

Frustrating. Meanwhile, the film-makers' courting of Libya's Gaddafi put off, providing *Democracy* with its most spectacular segment—especially in light of last week's removal of Gaddafi from the air lanes of the Middle East. But between Libya and the United States, said producer Michael Gerard, who spent three weeks researching and filming in Libya, said that dealing with the country's officials was frustrating because they claimed that their government did not exist because the people were divided in charge. "It's like going to an Alvin or Blackboard world," said Gerard. "Every country has its official history, but in Libya, it's like going to the rabbit hole and finding the Mad Hatter."

Unlike so many foreign journalists who view in their brief for days on end while trying to land an interview with Gaddafi, the seven reporters, the Canadian team travelled around Libya documenting local evidence of democratic evolution. Visiting into remote areas, they filmed the lively assembly known as people's congresses. And to the evident consternation of Libyan officials, Watson was satisfied enough with the footage that he was ready to end his stay without even interviewing Gaddafi. "You can't leave without getting the leader," an official insisted, and the interview was hastily arranged for the eve of Watson's departure. And as spokesman, Gaddafi made a strong impression on the Canadians. "He's a decent victory," said Watson. "And he's got tremendous charisma. I found him



This crew in Libya: a spectacular scoop and a riveting debate with a spokesman ruler

The most unusual component in the financing package is Petro-Canada's involvement. At a time when support for Canada's documentary tradition is flagging at both the CBC and the National Film Board, private enterprise offers a novel source of financing. With revenues last year totalling \$2 billion, Petro-Canada drew its \$2.5-million contribution from an \$8-million-a-year budget devoted to its "corporate image advertising." The company took a low-key approach in sponsoring *Democracy*. Listing the total number of contributors in bill, it placed the spots with personal advertisements about Canada from such prominent individuals as the cat's Peter Goss and novelist W. O. Mitchell. Late Petro-Canada's successful sponsorship of last year's Olympic torch relay for the Calgary Winter Games, its commercial backing for *Democracy* subscribers the Crown-owned company's petriol image. Said corporate spokesman Peter Paulson: "We certainly got a better advertisement than we'd taken our \$2.5 million and plunked it into our ad agency."

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PART TRAVELOGUE, PART ESSAY, THE SHOW IS A RELIEF FROM TABLOID TV

honesty—but I didn't think he was very intelligent."

Watson's Gadhafi interview—featured in the Jan. 28 episode of *Democracy*, called *Clash and Dialogue*—offers no startling revelations. But it is a riveting debate, in which Watson tries to pry open Gadhafi's inviolable doctrine of so-called direct-rule democracy. When Watson terms the lack of constitutional authority "dangerous," Gadhafi claims, "I have no active power to exercise." When Watson says that it is "unacceptable," Gadhafi replies, "I

to the country's political atmosphere. Watson lectures socialist democrats in Libya, Peru, Mexico and Argentina for suppressing opposition movements. But he is clearly intrigued by the vibrant attributes to Western democratic models that he found in a variety of developing countries. The camera look is on a scene of the Polio, English parliament in New Guinea and a trial court in Burkina. And Watson leans to capture arguments delving one party rule in Zimbabwe as an extension of African cultural tradi-

cacy. Watson examines the cruelty of the dry season in India; he charts the progress of a women's party in parliamentary elections. Finally, there is a captivating account of the battle for a sexual-equality clause in Canada's Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Summing up the frustrations of the Congress, Washington Post columnist Gerry Rogers told Watson, "It's not as if he's doing badly—there's almost no other duty dish."

Advocates: But in some episodes, the anti-position of national socialism is rampant. The Feb. 11th, 120 begins with a controversial scene of Watson being stopped by a police spot check and ends with the story of Nazi atrocities in Europe. Concluding the episode, Watson says: "It's an endless task; it's never perfect; it's not of words. And these are profound truths, but about how and about democracy."



Burkina Faso trial court: Like democracy itself, the series can barely contain the rabble of ideas that it raises

only invite the masses to rule themselves."

Watson involves in the program that Libya's self-styled democracy, despite its apparent grassroots support, verges on "parricide." But Gerd, who spent two weeks in Libya prior to Watson's arrival, said that he was not encouraged by what he saw in the popular congresses. "What Americans and the rest of the world don't comprehend," said Gerd, "is that the people love Gadhafi. This whole idea of democracy is a lie to them. Even if it doesn't work the way it is supposed to, they only seem to want to get together and have these meetings." But Gerd added that Libya's language of alleged democracy, broadcast in state television and depicted in *Democracy*, lent a sinister undertone

tion, Nigeria's system of theft and looting, however, left a less favorable impression—an interview with a colonel in a striped with gray stock holding an executive by the arm and stick. **Power:** Although the series tends to sidestep the issue of power, each episode amounts to a map on a theme. The *Tyranny of the Majority* (Feb. 3) shows how corruption in both the Australian outback and Northern Ireland took care from the American civil rights movement of the 1960s. The *Price of Democracy* (Mar. 3) offers a harrowing glimpse of poverty among India's underemployed quarry workers, in Jamaica's ghettos and in Russia's cities. And *The Last Citizen* (Feb. 19), one of the strongest episodes, offers dramatic scenes of women's struggles in India, the world's largest democ-

The series delivers mixed messages, especially in the case of the United States. "America now live in a state that they own democracy," that they created it," Watson tells the viewer. But leaders of citizens' groups fighting these wars in California and when John is in Boston express exasperation about failing to effect legislative change. And Los Angeles too driver complains that his country is run "by the money, for the money." Said, "Watson remains broadly optimistic. Straying throughout the series that democracy depends on grassroots participation, he says: 'America is a continuing experiment.' If the experimenters sometimes lose sight of what they are after, they have repeatedly shown a great ability to find it again."

Despite *Democracy's* incoherence, which was an inevitable product of the subject itself, the series is infused with a spirit of advocacy that is rare in the light hours of current-affairs programming at the 1990s. And that spirit seems a direct result of Watson's personal views. Said co-writer Brian Levine: "Patrick helped confirm in me something that I had strided but didn't really believe, namely that there is a fundamental significance for democracy in culture, groups and even in individuals."

Disasters: Watson's open a most effective when focusing on personal stories rather than sweeping with major issues. It uncovers an extraordinary tale of a newspaper publisher in the Mexican town of Miraflores, on the U.S. border. America Gil de Flores took over her husband's independent newspaper after an unknown assassin's gunshot had taken in 1986. At first Watson admits in his narration that he was suspicious of the Flores, an efficient and glamorous woman. But he finally concludes that she is sincere. De Flores, says Watson, has taken up a better crusade for freedom of the press in "a country in which journalists routinely get murdered."

The episode devoted to freedom of informa-

tion, *The First Freedom* (Feb. 26), is perhaps the most engaging of the series—which is only fitting considering that the issue is a personal: It relates the story of William Tyndale, the 16th-century British who was hanged at the stake for publishing in English translation of



Watson, producer Pierre Castonguay: demands on the audience

the New Testament. The program suddenly cuts to the early chaos of one of Ottawa's early-style parliamentary news conferences, known as a "scrum." Then Watson goes on to contrast that with a scene of British reporters slowly emerging from a weekly sit-in the second building at the prime minister's residence, a meeting that none of them will admit took

place. Finally, the focus shifts to Mexico, where such executives as de Flores defy government efforts to muzzle the media—codeword: William Tyndale.

In that episode there is a telling incident as Watson addresses the camera while Canada's parliamentary press corps surrounds a cabinet minister behind him. Explaining that the scene seems to be a Caesarian scene, Watson says, "What's going on here is that you will be Canada's single most important contribution to democratic freedom of information." But then the reporter almost knock him over as a rush to get to another minister. As they stampede past him, Watson does not take a beat in delivering his script. He just raises his voice a little and gives the camera a smile that seems to say, "See what I mean?"

Outlook: Even with all the planning and preparation, it is that sort of spontaneity that gives *Democracy* life. At worst, the series is overly educational. But at its best moments, it is enthralling. And at the center of it, Watson wages a delicate struggle against the tyranny of cynicism—while creating a new sense of insight at the prime-time desert.

ERIAN D. JOHNSON

DEAL MAKER FOR CANADA'S STARS

Michael Levine is in the business of negotiating access to the public eye. And he has in his roster of clients. They include former prime minister Pierre Trudeau, TV interviewers Brian Lowman, Anne of Green Gables producer Rona Silver, spokeswoman Adrienne Clarkson, author Peter C. Newman, actor Louis de Guise—and Patrick Watson. Conting a broad reach through the worlds of television and publishing, Levine is Mr. Entertainment Law in Canada. The Toronto-based lawyer, who negotiated the complex contract between Levine and the *Struggle for Democracy*, has become Canada's most prominent broker of independently produced TV programs. Said Watson, Morgan, director of TV news and current affairs for the CBC's English network: "Michael has worked with the people. And he is remarkably good at getting around any obstacle in his path."

Levine, 65, is the Canadian equivalent of the high-powered agent-brokers who run Hollywood, making deals for a slew of stars' writers and producers. And he is engaged in a new endeavor: to enter gov-



Levine: Hollywood-style packaging

ernment—his specialty is "what the Americans call a packaging team." *Democracy's* TV-publishing contract, he adds, "represents the very of the future, it's multifaceted and international."

Levine works out of an office that contains more videotapes than law books, and he often confers between a car in a phone. Indeed, his fast-track style moves slowly in some quarters. Said Levine: "I'm not a well-known person in the CBC. It's assumed—some-

body—that I have an ability to push things and pull strings." His influence, however, is considerable. Representing Watson in negotiations with the CBC, Levine proved an essential connection. "Basically, what they showed out of me was that I was a senior partner," he says. "I was asked to bring the CBC business sense to the table of the *Democracy* deal. Levine also took credit for the scheduling of *Democracy*. He explained that the last time in which he is a senior partner, Gowans & Gowans, represents the Toronto Blue Jays, while in other company, Phillips, Vorberg, represents the Montreal Expos. *Democracy* was originally slated for last fall, "but we were convinced that both teams were going to be in the World Series."

If Watson is close to success, Patrick Jones as CBC president, Levine's influence could expand further. Under "the right president," Levine said, he would himself consider working for the network. "The challenges to someone in my position are not that enormous," said Levine. "I don't have no desire to live in Los Angeles." By creating a little piece of Hollywood in the small world of Canadian show business, he will likely never need to.

R.D.J.

TELEVISIONARY

PATRICK WATSON'S BRILLIANT CAREER

Twenty-five years ago, Patrick Watson helped launch a program that became the most controversial and popular weekly current affairs program in the history of CBC television. An innovator in the field of reporting, cameras and action, *The Hunt for Sam* (from nuclear politicians, abortion, the Pope and belated the Queen Every Sunday night for two seasons, as many

as those millions, Canadians tuned in to watch *Seven Days*. But, in 1986, the CBC's astounded management cancelled the program, trapping a stream of public protests. Watson, the show's coldest and coproducer, was summoned to the office of H. G. (Bud) Walker, the executive in charge of the then new network. Watson, who warily responded to calls during the meeting, recalled that Walker brandished his "auto-protection, anti-CBC—was before you in his last case of us." Times change. With his CBC series *The Struggle for Democracy*, Watson has returned as triumph to Sunday-night triumph. He is also a strong candidate to succeed Pierre Jettou as president of the network that once branded him.

Charm: One of Canada's most eminent broadcasters, the 52-year-old Watson has made a habit of breaking new ground in TV journalism. In 1964, he directed and produced the first film by a North American on Communist China. And his 1984 documentary series *Lawless* became the first thing of a Canadian made in the United States. Watson has won awards for each of his CBC documentaries as *The Canadian* (which he has also created a series role for himself as U.S. television). In the early 1970s, he anchored *The First State*. New York City's *Brady* winning newsmagazine show, he was the first Canadian to anchor the experimental CBC Cable Network. American political scientist Benjamin Barber, who collaborated with Watson on *The Struggle for Democracy*, calls him "a remarkably consistent intellect" who has poise and an "unusual capacity to understand the requirements of a television audience."

Watson has an easy talent for communicating in camera. Soft spoken and articulate, he seems to confide in the audience with subtle complexity. An intellectual at heart as a news anchor, he makes happy charm, seducing the viewer with a twinkle in the eye that suggests depths of intellect he has neither time nor leisure to explain. Watson conducts a journalist's insight with an actor's craft. Since beginning a CBC career in the early 1950s, he has hosted television as a theater. Film-maker



Watson: An intellectual who brings big issues to the small screen

Douglas Littlemore, a comedian-in-arms at *Seven Days*, said that, unlike many broadcasters, "Patrick looks the part of television as a job that is to be discovered, his glittering gift." Watson has won awards for each of his CBC documentaries as *The Canadian* (which he has also created a series role for himself as U.S. television). In the early 1970s, he anchored *The First State*. New York City's *Brady* winning newsmagazine show, he was the first Canadian to anchor the experimental CBC Cable Network. American political scientist Benjamin Barber, who collaborated with Watson on *The Struggle for Democracy*, calls him "a remarkably consistent intellect" who has poise and an "unusual capacity to understand the requirements of a television audience."

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al sparring partners include former prime minister Pierre Trudeau. Although Watson's lighting was unimpaired after a stroke from a fall in 1960, he remains stubbornly active. With an artificial limb, he has enthusiastically taken up skiing, water-skiing and water-skiing. Another Robert Markle, one of his closest friends, says that Watson has a dignified enthusiasm to learn—and refuses to succumb to his handicap. "It's like being in a house all by yourself where you have to move a huge piece of furniture downstairs," said Markle. "There's a way of doing everything—and that's how Patrick thinks." Added Markle with a laugh: "Maybe he's got one of those inert gears you find in a watch. He can be incredibly right sometimes." At the same time, Markle and others stress that Watson keeps an open mind. Said Ted Brommels, who coproduced *The Struggle for Democracy*: "Undisputed Patrick's character is an unmovable certainty and a willingness to have his opinion changed."

Growing: Watson's most monumental search for truth has been his decade-long quest to make *The Struggle for Democracy*. Aside from the challenge of funding the \$5-million project, once shooting was under way, he followed an accuracy that would be grueling even for men half his age. During an especially intense period in 1987, he recalled, "I went from New Zealand to England to Nigeria to Romania to Zimbabwe to New Zealand to Australia to Switzerland, back to the United States, back to Canada, to Japan, back to Canada, and back to Europe—all between March and June."

During a recent interview, Watson stretched out on a bed in the back room of his midtown Toronto home, where he lives with his second wife, Irish-born Caroline Randall, 40, a former teacher who now works with him as an associate producer. It is a modest place decorated with an expensive collection of West Coast Indian wood and bronze. With an apology, he explained that a temporary arti-



Watson with *Seven Days* costars David Christie, LaPere in 1969: TV pioneer

cal limb was giving him some discomfort. His regular little leg, with a sophisticated hydraulic knee, was being repaired. "The knee was coming apart and it was breaking like a ship at sea," he said. Watson went on to explain the dynamics of his quadrilateral socket with the enthusiasm of someone who appreciates the small wonders of human achievement.

Insights: In fact, it was Watson's collaboration with scientist George that led to the loss of his leg. In the late 1950s, he met Buckminster Fuller, the visionary American architect who stressed the precise done and did in 1962. "I fell in love with the dance and became

very friendly with Buck," said Watson, who turned down an offer to work with Fuller. Watson eventually began building his own dance as a summer retreat on Go home. Later, back at *Seven Days*, said, "The ladder slipped," he recalled "and when I went down, my left leg happened to be hanging between two rings and just snapped." Characteristically, he seems to bear no resentment against the event, and still marvels at the crystal complexity of his design. The dance still stands, and his three grown children from his first marriage to Beverly, whom he divorced in 1963, are in a summer cottage. "It is," said Watson with a

smile, *The Kootenay Kid*. As a teenager, he was most interested in mathematics and science. Then, he says, he studied piano for 10 years. He spent in his first year at high school persuaded him to change course—the model in English named of engineering at the University of Toronto. He took up acting again, but settled on a career as a professor. After graduating with a master's degree, Watson began preparing a PhD thesis in engineering at the University of Michigan—and a publisher had commissioned him to write a textbook on teaching language to children.

But he finished neither the thesis nor the book. A former high-school teacher who had become the head of children's programs, Watson may be first scuffed at the counterbalancing prospect of working as such a "newsroom teacher." But after visiting the studio, "I was enchanted," he recalled. "They were doing the premiere of *Samuel Beckett* before long. Watson had moved from hosting a children's show to interviewing how to produce current affairs programs. He met the legendary CBC producer Ross McLean, and together they developed *Close-Up*, the country's first current affairs show. In 1957, the threshold of the space age, the Soviets launched the first Sputnik satellite the first *Close-Up* went on the air. "We felt we were doing something that had never been done before,"





The political look of 1989

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

The mist clears from the cloudy crystal ball. The entrails on the floor form discernable shapes. The future appears before us and it is predictable. The figures and events of 1989 stand out as black and white, the news makers of the coming year.

More people in Washington will sight Steve Fraser than the Vice President. Dan Quayle, Premier Gary Filmon will get down on his knees every night to give thanks to Premier Robert Bourassa, who has saved his political career and his job.

John Turner, after surgery to correct his persistent postcard asthma problem, will announce later in the year—before his party's Oct. 28 convention in Calgary—that he does not plan to lead the Liberals at another election. He will ask the party to propose a leadership convention for 1990. He will then join the Vancouver law firm of Farrow, Neufeld, Wildt & Murphy as a senior partner since the loss of the firm. Frank Murphy, convinced he is to take the leave profile of missing in Vancouver Quadra as an attempt to show Western Canada that the Liberals still cared—and—since it didn't work—Murphy goes less so.

The Skanley Cup deal will be between the Montreal Canadiens and the Calgary Flames. Calgary will win.

The person attempting a takeover bid of the Southern empire, whose stock is currently soaring and becoming the New Street, will prove to be General Black. Conrad thinks about Southern 24 hours a day. In fact, he thinks about Southern more than he thinks about the French Revolution.

Brian Mulroney will get a decent harvest. Ronald Reagan will go back on the unemployment count, commencing after \$100,000 per speech, thereby adding his congressional vote to outboard George Bush whenever convenient.

The two most-watched performers in the House of Commons will be Dave Barrett, for his entertainment, and Paul Martin, so as if he has the right stuff to challenge Jean Chrétien for Turner's crown. Watch for dark horse Brian Tobin.



Harold Ballard, copping the fierce that has made a pole of the team of Ray Apley and Gordon Duffin and Babe Pratt and Sweeney Schmeier and Bill Beaulieu and Gertrud Berch and Turk Brooks, will appoint himself coach of the Toronto Maple Leafs.

Bob White, still smarting from his two-joint surprise strike against Ed Bevilacqua immediately after the election, will be low to counter the impression that he is tactically ambitious. The attempts to denounce Stephen Leves, the most articulate man in Canadian public life, from his new never again to return to politics will fail. Lorne Meyerson will quickly permit his French lessons. Kenneth's Nelson Riv, with the expanded B.C. power base, will be a strong contender, which will greatly amuse Joe Clark, since Riv once possessed jumping to the Tories.

John Crusbie, going nowhere upward in the Mulroney cabinet, Gagnell strongly by the

appointment of in-house dropout Clark as senior justice minister rather than Crutwell, will revert to his turf and succeed the jump Brian Piddock as head of the New Tories, since the premier is going to get into private life and make some money.

Bill Vander Zing will compare himself to Albert Schweitzer. Gandhi, Sir John A. MacDonald, Donald Trump, Allah, Rudolph Valentino and Mother Teresa.

Jean Chrétien will grow increasingly impatient to Turner delays his party as long as possible, attempting to point Chrétien was not of the 1960s as a leadership race to be decided in the 1990s. Chrétien will not be taking English lessons.

Jacques Parizeau will get down on his well-tanned knees every night to give thanks to Robert Bourassa for reviving his political life and the separatist movement.

George Bush will get the dates of Easter and Christmas mixed up.

Barbara McDougall, in the responsible immigration portfolio, will confirm her standing as the nearest challenger to Fernan Buzay as next Tory leader, as Mulroney, at the urging of Miles, will surprise all by announcing that he will not seek a third term and intend to Montreal, will away from those poor gallery wretches who don't give him no respect.

Sean Penn will punch someone. Elizabeth Taylor will marry someone and Robin Grimm, who says she doesn't want any money, will use Miss Tyson.

George Bush, on his first visit to Ottawa, as president, will announce he will do something about acid rain. Brian Mulroney will not ask him to sing When Irish Eyes Are Smiling on the Parliament Hill lawn.

Senator George Mitchell of Maine will begin his drive to become the Democratic candidate in 1992.

The rate of suicides among young native Indians will increase even more. The government of Canada will send things about apartheid in South Africa.

George Bush will not do anything about acid rain.

The Mulroney cabinet will grow increasingly nervous as it awaits a book by Pat Carney, who, aside from being a former skilled worker, has a sense of humor and knows where most all the bodies are buried.

Allan Gotlib will make a lot of money as a "consultant" when he sets up his Toronto law practice.

There will be small wars, scandals, ship sinkings, plane crashes, and people will die in love.



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